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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 83
Humidity " 83 "

July 27, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 87 94

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.66

7719 日十初月六

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.

大拜禮 號八廿月七英曆

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CONTINUED RUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

The Enemy Retiring in Disorder.

London, July 27.

A Rumanian communique of July 26 says:—We advanced twelve kilometres beyond the old front and occupied all the objectives in ten villages. We took prisoner 450, and captured many guns and much material. The enemy is retiring in disorder.

GERMAN WASTAGE IN THE WEST.

Frutless Efforts for Three Months.

London, July 27.

The French feat of beating off the German attempts to recapture important positions between Rheims and Soissons are more highly appreciated as it becomes clearer that the German object is to bleed the French white. The German offensive strength in the West has been concentrated on this effort during the past three months and the only result of a series of sanguinary battles has been a slight pushing back of French outposts here and there at an immense cost.

An evening message from Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters on July 26 emphasises that the Germans were in dead earnest in their great attack on the Craonne plateau from July 19 to July 24. It was carried out by two picked divisions of Guards and Brandenburgers, stiffened by a storming line of Stosstruppen. A temporary success was purchased by reckless sacrifices, which was wiped out by a magnificent counter-attack by a single Touraine division that bore the brunt of a week's fighting.

Struggle for Possession of a Village.

London, July 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—During the local fighting in the neighbourhood of La Bassée Ville, south-west of W. reton, we drove out the enemy from the village. The enemy counter-attacked this morning. We withdrew from the village. We successfully conducted a night raid in the neighbourhood of Monchy, south-west of La Bassée, and north-east of Ypres. A German raid yesterday morning south-east of Gouvaucourt led to sharp fighting and considerable enemy loss.

More Frutless Efforts.

London, July 27.

A French communique states:—The Germans employed a full Division, supported by a fresh Division, in the attack on July 25 from the region east of Hartebise to the south of La Boveille. The smallness of the results emphasises the severity of the defeat. After an intense bombardment, the Germans made five successive attacks in the mountainous region south-west of Moronvillers but failed under fire.

HAPPENINGS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Frutless Appeals to Traitorous Infantrymen.

London, July 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, accounts from Galicia continue to speak of the staunchness of the gunners and Cossacks. The latter fought like heroes in and out of the saddles and the gunners actually begged the infantry on their knees to save the guns. The infantry did not heed and even attempted to desert. The Commander of a Grenadier Division has been dismissed for refusing to fire on deserters. A member of the Duma from Dvinsk declares that several cases of signalling to the Germans from the Russian rear are known of.

Russians Repulse Enemy Attacks.

London, July 27.

A Russian wireless official message says:—The enemy has occupied Protocz and Czetyrlor, north of Tarnopol. We repulsed enemy attacks south-east of Tarnopol, and we retired a short distance from our new positions south-east of Trembowla. We repulsed attacks north of Czortkov. Our cavalry south-west of Monastir-Jisko threw back the pressing enemy infantry. We continue the easterly retirement between the Dniester and the Carpathians. The Rumanians have advanced towards the upper reaches of the Suchitza River, where, to consolidate the advance, detachments moved forward upon a height west of Soveis, taking many prisoners. The Rumanians on July 26 captured many prisoners, six guns, three mine-throwers and much material.

THE FOOD PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN.

Better Results Than were Expected.

London, July 27.

The Press Bureau announces that the preliminary annual agricultural returns show the following acreage in England and Wales for harvest in 1917:—Wheat, 1,911,000 (a decrease of 1,000); barley, 1,459,000 (an increase of 127,000); oats, 2,230,000 (an increase of 145,000); and potatoes 594,000 (an increase of 7,600). The result exceeds expectations and proves that farmers made an exceptional spring effort under unusually adverse circumstances. This averts an estimated decrease of 200,000 acres, and thus the net result of the Food Production campaign is an additional 550,000 acres of corn and potatoes, irrespective of the still greater relative increase by small growers. The estimate of a quadrupled area by small cultivators is probably below the mark.

THE ALLIES AND THE BALKANS.

A Stand for the Rights of Nations.

London, July 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Allied Conference on the Balkans has been concluded. A further conference will be held in London to arrange for the execution of the decisions taken. The following resolutions were also passed:—That the Allied Powers are more closely allied and united than ever in the defence of the rights of nations, especially those in the Balkans, and are determined to only lay down their arms when they have reached the goal which in their eyes is more important than all the others, namely to render impossible in the future any return to acts of criminal aggression such as those for which the Imperialists of the Central Empires have been responsible.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN SUBMARINE AGROUND.

Crew Taken Prisoner after Setting Vessel Afire.

London, July 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that a German submarine went aground west of Calais. The crew were landed and taken prisoner, after having set fire to the vessel. The whole of the petrol tanks had previously been opened.

WAR PRISONERS.

Nature of the Anglo-German Agreement.

London, July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope announced that Britain and Germany had ratified the War Prisoners Agreement, providing for more lenient medical qualifications for repatriation and internment in a neutral country, repatriation of the worst cases from Switzerland, internment in Holland of 7,500 sick and wounded Anglo-German combatant prisoners, also 6,500 officers and non-commissioned officers who have been imprisoned for eighteen months, all of whom would be eligible for internment in a neutral country. Holland would also provide for two thousand civilian prisoners, preferably invalids. Mr. Hope added that internment would be on a proportionate basis. Punishment for attempts to escape would be reduced to fourteen days special confinement for simple cases and two months for an aggravated attempt. All such punishments at present being inflicted on combatant prisoners would cease by August 1, all reprisals against individuals would be immediately cancelled, and future reprisals would be subject to a month's notice. The execution of all other sentences on prisoners would be postponed until peace.

MORE GERMAN KULTUR.

Pirates Look on White Sharks, Devour Victims.

London, July 27.

The newspapers give prominence to Reuter's account of the awful fate of seventeen of the crew of the Glasgow steamer, Marston, which was torpedoed on July 15 as told by the cook, who was the only survivor. After the ship disappeared, the submarine came up in the midst of the struggling victims. The Commander ignored all appeals for assistance. Suddenly one man disappeared with a piercing scream, and a moment later another vanished. Then it was realised that a school of sharks had arrived, and, one by one, these brave men suffered a horrible death. The Commander watched for a time, but the spectacle eventually became too much for him, for he closed the trap door of the conning tower and submerged. The cook, who was all the time floating on a hatch, was picked up by a British steamer fifteen hours later.

GERMAN "NEWS."

How it is Distorted.

London, July 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Verwoert violently attacks the Wolff Bureau on the ground that it gives totally different versions of statements in the Reichstag for foreigners and Germans respectively. The journal accuses it of distorting the Reichstag peace resolution and also Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Glasgow. It says that in consequence Germany appears to be treacherous and urges Dr. Michaelis to act in connection with the matter.

THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

London, July 27.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that over three thousand British merchantmen were now armed, and many others were being armed every week.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN RETIREMENT.

London, July 27.

A wireless Russian official message states: Eastward of Tarnopol we retired under pressure to the Gniezdno and Gniezna Rivers. Superior enemy forces penetrated our positions on the Gniezna River, north-eastward of Trembowla. At the same time the enemy penetrated our positions on the Sereth southward of Trembowla. They developed in a north-eastward direction and forced our retirement. In the Trembowla region our counter-attacks were ineffective owing to the low morale of the troops and the reduced strength of units. The enemy occupied Janov, Budzanov and Zveniaz on the west bank of the Sereth. The enemy's heavy guns maintained an intense fire on the east bank. We have begun to retire eastward of the Sereth. Certain units continue voluntary retirements but others are devotedly fulfilling their duty. Our retirement between the Sereth and the Dniester and between the Dniester and the Carpathians continues. We evacuated Nijniv and Thumacz. The Rumanians and Russians are pressing the retiring enemy westward of Suchitza River. A wireless German official message states: The Russians have given up the Carpathian Front as far as Kirilbaba.

GERMANS HELD UP BY FRENCH.

London, July 27.

A French communique states: Fighting accompanied by an intense bombardment on the Hurtelise plateau and south of Ailles continued all day. The enemy made not the slightest progress and we recovered ground at several points last night. Unsuccessful enemy attacks in Champagne were followed by a violent bombardment which extended on the left to Mont Blond and on the right to the neighbourhood of Casque. Our artillery vigorously replied and prevented the infantry from advancing. The artillery is most active on both banks of the Meuse.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PEACE DEBATE.

London, July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald moved the pacifist resolution.

Mr. Asquith showed that there could be no peace worth having which would restore menacing status quo ante conditions affecting the usual nations, particularly.

Mr. Wardle in a powerful declaration asserted that the British Labour forces were inflexibly resolved for victory.

Mr. Bonar Law denied German right to retain Alsace and Lorraine forcibly. He foreshadowed the dangers of a patched up peace enabling the strengthening of German militarism.

Mr. Asquith said we were not helping the advent of peace by giving the impression that we were entering in our determination or doubtful in carrying out the burden we had taken up.

Mr. Wardle on behalf of the Labourites associated himself with Mr. Asquith in the desire for peace based on the achievement of the purposes for which we went to war. He declared that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's resolution was a great mistake. The British Labour forces had never participated in Imperialistic and Jingoistic aims but in a real war of self defence. (Cheers.) The British Labour forces were inflexibly resolved for victory and, while Mr. MacDonald and his friends expressed their objects as a pious hope, the Labour forces realised that they were only obtainable by fighting. (Cheers.) The German people were not seeking to destroy their own shackles, but to impose them on other people.

Mr. Bonar Law asked what was the good of basing anything on a resolution by a body not possessing the slightest power. He pointed out that the Reichstag resolution demanded the freedom of the seas, which meant that a nation with naval power must not use it, while one with military power would be unrestricted. He asked whether Germany should still be permitted to retain Alsace-Lorraine forcibly. He was convinced, truly cognisant as he was of the position immediately before the outbreak of war, that we had no alternative but to enter the war. He exposed the hollowness of the alleged present peace feeling in Germany which was based on the military outlook. There is no future security if a patched up peace comes and the German military machine is not broken. Germany must be disarmed of the pre-war contention that national greatness and development depend on readiness to plunge the world into war. He did not despair of the part Russia was going to play in the war even under the present conditions. He concluded by expressing confidence in the ability of the Allies to achieve their object.

Later.

The House of Commons has rejected Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's resolution by 148 votes to 19.

CANADA'S SPLENDID SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

Ottawa, July 27.

The House of Commons has passed a bill to assist returned soldiers in settling on the land. It grants 160 acres of land and a loan of \$2,500 to returned soldiers and sailors of the Canadian Expeditionary forces or to the British or Colonial naval or military forces. It also applies to former residents of Canada who have served with the Allies.

DEALING WITH FOOD PROFITEERS.

London, July 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Rhondda in a statement on Food Control, said there was a feeling of unrest in many quarters owing to the extravagant prices of a number of commodities. The Board of Trade estimate of the average cost of food had been over-doubled during the war. He earnestly appealed to the public to redouble their efforts in food economy until the Allies' shipbuilding programme results in replacing vessels as soon as they are sunk. His policy was to fix profits for every stage. This would take the form of fixing prices on the principle of allowing a reasonable pre-war profit. Unnecessary middle-men will be eliminated and local authorities will be empowered to appoint local Food Controllers. In a reference to profiteering his Lordship said he would press for imprisonment in aggravated cases but he proposed to eliminate profiteers by fixing prices. He anticipated that the maximum cattle prices would enable a reduction of at least 6d. per lb. in the retail price of meat. Before December 31, arrangements for the equitable distribution of commodities would be introduced.

ARMY HONOURS.

Their Unequal Distribution.

A correspondent writes to the Times as follows:—A great deal has been written and said in connection with civil honours bestowed on the occasion of his Majesty's birthday, and it seems to me that the critics are inclined to lose their sense of proportion. The honours in question may have had a party character in some cases, which is anathema to many; but if civil honours are open to criticism, so also are military honours in a far greater degree. If civil honours may be said to represent the "mote," then military honours surely take the place of the "beam."

Whereas decorations are, specially granted to officers, N.C.O.s, and men who have risked their lives, the same awards are given as a matter of course to nearly

every officer on the staff; the more exalted the staffs the greater the number of decorations. I am prepared to say without hesitation that "decorations" and also "mention" in dispatches are granted to Staff officers in a proportion to the whole number of Staff officers, as compared with the remainder of the Army, which would create intense astonishment were the actual figures given. The general officer naturally desires to show consideration and appreciation of the services of those with whom he is personally acquainted and with whom also he comes daily in close contact, and in his feelings of gratitude and generosity is apt to forget the fighting troops which he does not see or with which he cannot come in close contact. Whether this is the reason or not, the fact remains that Staff officers continually receive two or three decorations, whereas those who risk their lives are extremely

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 26.

The silver market is quiet. Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's report states that the market shows an easier tendency. Recent arrangements with the Rij have made supplies more accessible in London, while the demand apart from the requirements of the Raj are in no wise heavy. The market, however, is so sensitive that the price has often fluctuated with little apparent cause. Thus more reasonable supplies will tend to restore normality. The Indian silver holding has been increased by 212 lakhs.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"The Camos" at the Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinemas graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinemas graph—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, July 31.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.—11.30 a.m.

Monday, Aug. 13.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.—Noon.

fortunate if they receive one, and it is prely a question of chance whether they receive a British or a foreign decoration. The D.S.O. is awarded to the flying officer who destroys a Zeppelin, to a camp commandant, or to an Assistant Provost Marshal. The Military Cross decorates the jacket of a junior officer when a more generous view taken of his action might have resulted in the award of a V.C.; and the same Military Cross appears on the jacket of the warrant officer who is a clerk at General Headquarters. The argument about decorations and their values can be continued ad infinitum, but the fact remains that decorations which have been locked upon as rewards for fighting services are granted in an infinitely greater proportion nowadays to officers who run no risks whatsoever. The question of "mentions" in dispatches is another which calls for comment. Every Staff officer is sooner or later mentioned, and certain names appear in almost every single list of "mentions" which is brought out. The fighting officer is fortunate to get one or two "mentions," and after the recommendations have left the unit the many weeding-out processes at the hands of the various Staff captains leave but very few names in comparison with the numbers engaged and the services rendered. The D.O.M. until this war, was perhaps the most coveted with the exception of the V.C. amongst all decorations, and has suffered in exactly the same way. This medal has been scattered broadcast amongst the fighting forces and Staff of many nations. The real crux of the matter is that there is no uniformity of distribution, and whereas one general may jealously regard the value of a "decoration" or a "mention" and in consequence make a minimum of recommendations, another general will satisfy his desire to show gratitude and appreciation and at the same time give pleasure by recommending a multitude of names. These are a few of the anomalies and apparent injustices which exist, and while I offer no suggestion as a remedy, it is well that these facts should be made public.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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this Colony for ten years.
He has a good knowledge of training
European students in Chinese
writing, and is prepared
to give a first certificate in Chinese
writing. He has also a good knowledge of
Mandarin and Cantonese.
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HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thames Trips for Wounded.
The Red Cross river trips on
the Thames for wounded men in
hospital were resumed recently.

Glasgow Magistrate Arrested.
Baillie Hunter, junior magi-
strate of Glasgow, was recently
arrested and charged with res-
toring a quantity of metal alleged
to have been stolen.

Anxious for Pension.

A man who said he had served
one employer fifty years, and had
never robbed anyone of a half-
penny, was fined £2 and two
guineas costs at Yarmouth for
making a false declaration in
order to obtain an old age pension.

Wants to go to the War.

Miss Sawaji Misawa, a Japanese
woman in San Francisco, is
reported to have applied to the
American Government for per-
mission to enlist in the American
Medical Corps in France. She
went to America a few years ago
to study dentistry.

Boy's Strange Death.

A verdict of "Accidental
death" was returned at an in-
quest at Woolwich on a six-year-
old boy who died from lockjaw.
The doctor expressed the opinion
that the tetanus germ entered the
system through a scratch on the
foot while the boy was playing
barefooted.

A Clergyman Grocer.

There is quite a boom in the
trade of an Epping grocery and
provision shop, where the Rev.
J. H. Locke, minister of the Con-
gregational Church, is carrying
on the business of a member of
his church who is serving in the
Army. He astonishes the cus-
tomers with his skill in cutting
cheese and bacon.

Oldest Showman Dead.

The death is announced at
Gorleston of Mr. Joseph Sullivan,
the oldest showman, who on
March 17 last celebrated his
hundredth birthday. His career
as showman, comedian, musical
clown, and music-hall proprietor
extended over a period of eighty
years. He appeared before the
Prince Consort seventy years ago,
and later Balmoral before Queen
Victoria. Mr. Sullivan claimed
to be the pioneer of minstrel
troupes in England.

German Newspapers and the War.
The war has proved fatal to the
economic situation of German
newspapers generally, and the
medium and smaller papers parti-
cularly. One thousand five hun-
dred newspapers and periodicals
have already ceased publication,
and many which formerly appear-
ed twice are obliged to appear
once daily. The war has made
demands on the German news-
paper industry which are char-
acterized as frightful and entirely
unexampled.

Cape Magistrate's Disputed Will.
Various incidents to show that
Sir James Sivewright of Tullial-
lan Castle, Fife, was not of sound
mind when he made his last will
were spoken to by Lady Sivewright
recently in support of her
action in the Court of Session at
Edinburgh for reduction of the
will. Lady Sivewright said that
once at Penzance he was very
bad, shrieking and laughing like
a lunatic. On one occasion he
accused her of having broken
into his sitting-room and stolen
his most important papers. Later
he said he had found the papers.
He had threatened to make a new
will, but she took that to be the
workings of a diseased mind.
Lady Sivewright, speaking with
considerable emotion, described a
scene at Glasgow Central Station
on August 8 last while Sir
James and she were on their way
to Wales. Sir James, she said,
was using bad language at the
booking office, and a policeman
standing by remonstrated with
him, "but my husband simply
gave him a volley of frightful
language, and told the policeman
to go to a very hot place. I tried
to lead Sir James away, but before
he left he marched up and down
shouting his name and address." When they arrived at their hotel,
Lady Sivewright said, Sir James,
approaching the manageress,
addressed her by her name and
said, "I love you." "That did not
worry me," added the witness,
"because I knew his brain was
wrong. Three days later he was
removed to an asylum at Chesham
Street, where he died on Sept.
11." The case was adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Pope and Peace.
The Pope expresses regret that his advice that the war should cease was not followed, and that consequently the "suicide of civilised Europe" continues, and, indeed, is augmented by the participation of other countries.

A Request.
Following on a petition signed by a large number of members, the Committee of the Shanghai Club has requested the Swedish Consul-General of Shanghai not to make use of the Club during the period of the war.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

B. A. T. Director Honoured.
The King has conferred a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom on Colonel Arthur Charles Churchman, a Director and one of the Vice-Chairmen of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Lieut. H. E. Middleton.
We learn with regret that Lieut. H. E. Middleton, Machine Gun Corps, late Maxim Battery, Shanghai V. C., has been severely wounded in the left arm, at Ypres. He is making good progress towards recovery, but it is feared he has permanently lost the use of his left hand. It will be at least eighteen months before it is finally possible to tell this.

Japan and Egypt.
Japan has decided to appoint a Consul in Egypt. Hitherto Japan has not been represented in Cairo, as she had no political relations with Turkey. The decision is due to the increase in Japan's commercial interest in Egypt, and may be regarded, states the *Times* Cairo correspondent, as a recognition of Egypt's new status.

New Commandant.
Colonel Walter H. Gordon has been transferred from the 31st U. S. Infantry to the command of the 15th U. S. Infantry in Tientsin, and has assumed his duties. Brigadier General Harry C. Hale and many other officers now in Tientsin are shortly proceeding to the United States.—*P. & T. Times*.

Charlie Chaplin for the Front.
Los Angeles, 7th June.—Charlie Chaplin, credited with being the highest salaried comedian in the world, has been forced to forego signing a new contract with the Mutual Film Corporation because of the war situation. Chaplin was among the first to register. He received notice from the British Consul that the Empire was seeking all its subjects of military age for war. Chaplin was born in England and is still a British subject. Chaplin will leave for New York in company with his brother, Sid Chaplin.

Women Clerks in France.
Many more women are presently required to serve as clerks with the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps with the Army in France. Girls of good education, and capable of undertaking general clerical work, are asked to call or write for application forms at once to Mrs. Tennant, Director of the Women's Section, National Service Department, St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, S.W.1. Several hundred girls are already working in France, and one writes: "We have splendid quarters here, with all comforts and conveniences. We all came fully prepared to rough it, but there is no necessity for that."

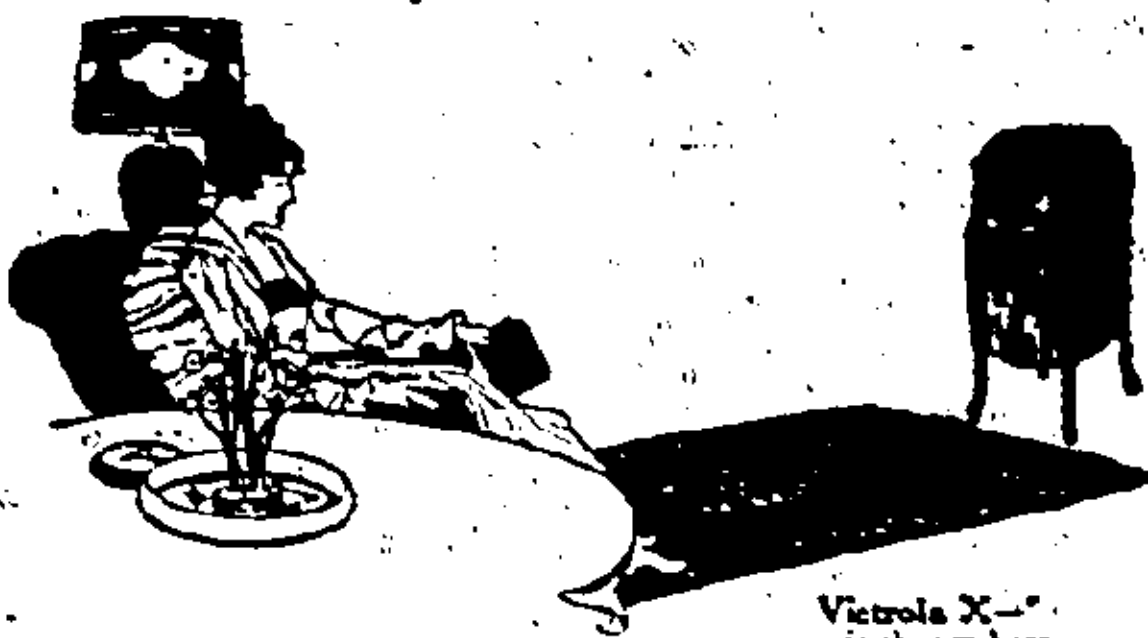
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GENERAL NEWS.

Tobacco Restriction Order.
Under the terms of the Tobacco Restriction Order published in a recent *Gazette* the Board of Trade authorises the delivery of tobacco until further notice subject to the condition that no person may deliver or take delivery in each calendar month of more than one-twelfth of his total deliveries or receipts during the year 1916. Any deficiency in one month may be made up in the course of the next. Records of deliveries are to be kept in a form prescribed by the Board of Trade, and the tobacco is to be as nearly as possible of the same description and quantity as that supplied in 1916.

This Year's British Harvest.
It was estimated that the increase in land under the plough in England and Wales, as compared with last year, was 300,000 acres, said Sir Richard Winfrey, in the House of Commons recently. Sir John Spear asked if he was aware that consequent on the breaking up of pasture land for tillage and the difficulty of obtaining feeding stuffs an unusual number of cattle would have to be slaughtered in the autumn; and would he cause cold storage accommodation to be provided so as to preserve the meat for winter and spring use, when scarcity

would prevail, and thereby prevent extremes in prices. Sir Richard Winfrey said this matter was being dealt with by a special executive committee. The hon. member could rest assured that the question of cold storage for meat for winter and spring consumption was being dealt with.

Captain Frank Richardson.
The news will be received with deep regret of the death of Captain Frank Richardson, killed in action in France on June 7. Captain Richardson came to the East to join the staff of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire in December, 1906, and went home to volunteer for active service in August, 1915. He was gazetted to the 24th London Regiment (The Queens) in November, 1915, and proceeded to France with his regiment in June, 1916, being promoted to Captain shortly afterwards, and met his death whilst commanding his Company. He was a former member of the Maxim Co., Shanghai V. C., and Deluge Co., Shanghai Fire Brigade, a member of the Shanghai Club, and Cricket and Golf Clubs, a keen tennis player and good sportsman, a man whose fine character and disposition endeared him to his friends and his loss will be deeply felt by all who knew him. The flags of "Taikoo" and the Shanghai Club were half-masted as a mark of respect.

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Crown Prince " " 100	100	4.65
" " 50	50	2.35
" " 10	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	50	2.35
Nectar " " 50	50	2.35
Yildiz " " 25	25	1.10
Club Size " " 10	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra " " 100	100	3.60
" " 50	50	1.85
" " 20	20	.75
Supertine " " 100	100	2.40
" " 50	50	1.20

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.

PEACE AND THE PACIFISTS.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., is once more on a fair way towards adding to his notoriety. Being "in the limelight," which is the great desideratum of such puffing politicians as is this individual, whose continued representation of one of Leicester's seats is a matter for much regret by all who like to think that our Members of Parliament are chosen from the best men available. However, for Leicester Mr. Ramsay MacDonald still sits, calmly drawing his four hundred pounds per annum while giving expression in the House of Commons and out of it to views to which we venture to say, not one per cent. of his constituents would subscribe, and which are equally denounced by a similar proportion of the nation at large. Why such an individual should be tolerated in Parliamentary life, particularly at the present time, can only be ascribed to the persistency of certain anomalies in our political affairs.

It appears that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald still cherishes the fatuous idea that he and the other eccentric members known as "pacifists" will be able to carry their point if only they persist in it long enough. Such persistency, if only worthily directed, would be wholly praiseworthy and might even lead to something better than the notoriety which seems to be all that has resulted as far. The burden of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's oratory on the present occasion is his well-worn peace theme brought up-to-date; notwithstanding his recent rebuff at the hands of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, who refused to allow any of their members to work on board any ship which conveyed him and his equally notorious fellow-pacifist, Mr. F. W. Jowett, M.P., to Russia, where they intended to pose as the representatives of labour of democratic England. Happily for the cause Britons have at heart, the Union's action was much more successful than the facilities granted by the Foreign Office, which thoughtlessly issued passports to the individuals in question. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, with sublime audacity, has moved a resolution in the Commons asking the House to endorse the sentiments of the Reichstag's resolution which was published last week. Not content with this impertinent request, he wants the House to re-state the British Empire's peace aims and also that, at the forthcoming Allied Conference of War Aims, democratic representatives should be included. No-one will object to democratic leaders of the right sort being included—say, Mr. Barnes and men of his type—but as to those of the peace-at-any-price variety, like the worthy Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, their room is preferable to their company. From the telegram announcing this ridiculous resolution we note that Mr. Arquis took the trouble to reply, endeavouring to make clear the origin of the Reichstag's resolution to which he rightly declared "too much importance had been attached."

The one resolution is, in absurdity, on a par with the other, and as we have referred to the one it would perhaps be as well to recall the other to our readers' attention. It was a resolution "affirming that the German people do not desire conquests, are fighting for liberty, independence and integrity of its territory, and desire a peace of conciliation and lasting reconciliation of all peoples with an economic peace and freedom of the seas. Nevertheless, Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her Allies with conquests." What we thought of this precious resolution we stated in detail at the time of its publication and we will now merely observe that it is typical of Germany, who, though realizing that she is beaten still swaggers, in true swashbuckler style. Such rant can deceive no-one, and that the British pacifists should take it up and attempt to have it seriously considered by an Allied Conference shows the paucity of their arguments for peace at present, as well as the ill-timed character of their request. As Mr. Arquis stated, peace is of supreme interest to mankind, but the all-important condition is that it must not defeat the purpose for which great nations are at war and not render wasteful the great sacrifices made. Everybody but the pacifists will heartily endorse such a commonsense view of the only condition upon which Britons want peace.

Mysterious China.

Political affairs in the North still seem to be in a state of more or less suspended animation, and at the moment it is difficult to say who is really at the helm. The feeble Monarchist movement, from which the Germans hoped so much, has been broken up, but in its place there has arisen a situation confusing and at certain to a perplexing degree. Two negative results of some value have, however, been attained—namely, the breaking up of the German schemes and the smashing of the ambitions of the Northern militarists. On the latter point, it is worth recalling that it was the dictatorial attitude of the Tsohuns which provoked the South to indignation and threats. The wresting of power from the President and the obvious intention to inaugurate a military dictatorship were the circumstances which brought about the movement in Canton for the despatch of a punitive expedition to the North. That movement still has attractions for the Southerners, though why it should, seeing that they have attained their ends, we have not the faintest idea. The Tsohuns is stated to have expressed himself strongly in favour of the sending forth of an expeditionary force, but at the moment he is hampered by lack of funds, a problem which he hopes to see solved by the receipt of revenues from the gambling monopoly. Seeing that no incident has arisen to bring North and South into conflict, and that the Southern Provinces are every day displaying a growing anxiety to cut themselves adrift from the North, it is certainly rather a mystery as to what the object of the "expedition" will be. The armies are to be raised, we are told, "to march against the North." Precisely what for, nobody seems to know. These are the kind of things which are beyond the ken of the average Westerner and which make Chinese affairs an insoluble puzzle.

The Russian Debacle.

Yesterday news from the Russian front will be read with mixed feelings—feelings of regret mingled with disgust at the treachery of certain Russian regiments, and feelings of admiration and approval of General Korniloff's firmness in dealing with the traitors, and of thankfulness that the British who participated acquitted themselves so gloriously. It is extremely unpleasant to note that by their own fellow countrymen and their own artillery it was found necessary to despatch no less than a whole Division of the Eleventh Army on the Galician front. This action, drastic in the extreme as it is, was certainly justified by the conduct of the traitors, who shot down their own gunners in order to get horses to enable them to retreat. Apparently, also, there was no justification for the retreat, as this Army, we read, was "lavishly equipped with aeroplanes, aviators, and British armoured cars, while its artillery was posted ideally." It is a deplorable story of treachery, of indiscipline and of the lack of a proper appreciation of the true situation. In effecting the overthrow of the Romanoffs, the Russians won a glorious prize, which never would have fallen to them but for their participation in the War. That they should now jeopardize all by their folly seems incredible, for it is unquestionable that if the Democrats now in power in Petrograd cannot utilize their resources properly they will also be overthrown. They seem, however, determined to crash the rebellious spirit which is unfortunately present in certain sections of their Defense Forces, and in this task the heartfelt wishes of all genuinely concerned about Russia's welfare will be with them.

Gun Practice.

It is notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.—On Monday, July 30: From Pottinger Battery, in a south-easterly direction. All junks, ships, and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

DAY BY DAY.

WE CANNOT PROPERLY UNDERSTAND OTHERS UNLESS WE HAVE SOMETHING OF LIKE ELEMENTS IN OUR OWN NATURES.

To-morrow's Anniversary. Monday is the anniversary of the birth of Lord Balfour in 1856.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.5/10d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Turkish Interests. It is notified that the care of Turkish interests in the British Empire has been undertaken by the Government of Sweden.

The Philippines. We have received from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son a set of attractively produced pictorial postcards of views in the Philippines.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospital:—J. M. Wong, \$100.

Interpreter Wanted. Applications are being invited for the post of interpreter at the Magistracy in the Chiu Chow and Hakkio Dialects. A good salary will be paid to a candidate with suitable qualifications.

Licensing Application. It is notified that the following application has been received by the Licensing Board:—From Joe Yemakawa for a restaurant adjacent licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the premises No. 26 Praya East, ground floor.

Dried Fruit Imports. It is notified that the following instructions have been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with respect to the item "Fruit (canned, bottled, dried, and preserved)" in the Prohibition of Import (Consolidation and Amendment) Proclamation, 1917, published in the Gazette of June 8, 1917:—A general licence has been conveyed to His Majesty's Customs permitting the importation into the United Kingdom of dried fruits which are the produce of His Majesty's Dominions. Licences to import into the United Kingdom canned, bottled and preserved fruit will be granted up to 50 per cent. of the amount imported during the year of 1916.

Fishing Junk Robbed. A fisherman of a junk has reported to the police that whilst he was fishing with other junks of Kow Chai Island, in Chinese waters, he heard his cook calling out, and going to the entrance of his cabin, saw four men. They demanded \$10 and said that when they had got the money they would go away. They borrowed \$2 from his brother's junk which was also fishing. The robbers then told the master to sail towards Macao for about an hour and a half. They sailed in that direction for about two hours, when the robbers left the junk, but a heavy squall came on, they returned to exchange an oar that was broken. They took with them two of the crew, for the release of whom they said they required \$200, and they also stole 80 castles of fish.

Saloon Boy in Trouble. At the Marine Court this morning, a saloon boy on one of the liners at present in port was charged before Commander O. W. Beckwith, R.N., with refusing to obey the commands of the Chief Steward. Evidence was given by the Chief Steward to the effect that it was raining very heavily and water was getting into the stateroom through the port holes. The boy was engaged in closing the ports and wiping up the water. He was doing this leisurely and when witnesses told him to hurry, he turned round and began arguing the point. He did not hurry, so witnesses took him to the Captain, who had him taken off work and locked up. The boy had been a good worker before. Defendant said he did not refuse to do what he was told. The rain had made the port hole very hard to close, and he could go no quicker than he was going. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, or seven days' hard labour, saying the defendant had got off very lightly.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Features of the Past Fortnight.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce under date of July 27, contains the following:—Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—A small forward business is reported in staples. Sales of black twills have been effected "to arrive" and there is a fair enquiry for Leno and so far we have not heard of business eventuating. Clearances are satisfactory and prices well maintained.

Cotton Yarn.—The excitement in the Yarn market continued and was accentuated by Japanese buying. No 20s in particular advanced very sharply. A moderate business was done. Quotations are:—No. 10 at \$165/205. No. 12 at \$184/202. No. 16 at \$215/245. No. 20s at \$260/300. Arrivals 3,500 bales. Sales 4,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 2,000 bales. Burgeins 30,000 bales.

Woolens.—Still a strong demand and some business has been put through.

Raw Cotton.—There is a small inquiry at quotations but no sale to report.

Canton Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report as follows under date of June 30:—Stock, 3,000 bales. Market.—Silk.—During the first six days of the fortnight under review exchange rose steadily until the 25th instant when it marked a rise of 12 points and has since remained fairly firm with a tendency of further advance. The first week settlements are principally for France and amount to 400 bales, since which purchases have been very small. For America only 100 bales are reported settled. With the rise in exchange rates for silk also advanced and marked an improvement in prices of about \$30 to \$40 per picul attributable to reported wet weather in the silk producing districts and it is thought this will reduce the output of the third crop to some 5,000 bales. Waste.—Has also advanced considerably and showed a rise of about \$7 per picul (equal to 6 to 7 per cent.).

Metals.—Business has been dull. Nails and tinplates are lower locally, with little demand. There has been business in steel bars and plates. No new business is reported, local prices in most cases being below replacing cost.

Sugar.—Prices steadier and clearances consequently good. Flour Market report.—Stock: Total about 200,000 of which about 50,000 are American flour. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.65 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.55 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.15 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.10 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.20 per sack; Chinese Straight, \$3.20 per sack.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which official night ends and begins during the month of August, 1917:

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Aug. 1st.	5.44 a.m.	7.14 p.m.
" 2nd.	5.44	7.14
" 3rd.	5.45	7.13
" 4th.	5.46	7.12
" 5th.	5.45	7.12
" 6th.	5.46	7.12
" 7th.	5.47	7.11
" 8th.	5.47	7.11
" 9th.	5.47	7.10
" 10th.	5.47	7.10
" 11th.	5.47	7.09
" 12th.	5.48	7.08
" 13th.	5.48	7.07
" 14th.	5.48	7.06
" 15th.	5.49	7.05
" 16th.	5.49	7.05
" 17th.	5.50	7.04
" 18th.	5.51	7.03
" 19th.	5.51	7.02
" 20th.	5.51	7.02
" 21st.	5.51	7.01
" 22nd.	5.51	7.00
" 23rd.	5.51	6.59
" 24th.	5.52	6.58
" 25th.	5.52	6.58
" 26th.	5.53	6.57
" 27th.	5.54	6.56
" 28th.	5.54	6.56
" 29th.	5.54	6.55
" 30th.	5.54	6.54
" 31st.	5.54	6.54

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August 1, 1892.)

The Dollar. July 28.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9.

A Parsee M.P. July 30.—On behalf of the Parsee Community of Hongkong, who view the election of their countryman, Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, as a Member of Parliament with a good deal of just interest, Messrs. Mody and Mehta wired to London the following message of cordial congratulation to that gentleman yesterday:—"Parsee community congratulate you most heartily. Election deserving historical record and worthy Parsee electors' confidence."

The enthusiasm regarding Mr. Dadabhai's election as Member for Central Finsbury has been reported as intense in the whole of India. It is noteworthy that Mr. Dadabhai has succeeded in wresting a victory for the Liberal party in a borough within the metropolitan area, and his eminent success after years of hard and assiduous struggle is an event that will ever after be recorded in the history of the Indian Empire.

German Guzzling. July 30.—This is what they call a moderate wedding feast in Germany:—At Fiehausen the 168 guests got through one or three pigs, four calves, 15 chickens, 10 geese, and ducks and pigeons in proportion. Four hogheads of beer, 40 quarts of rum, and 50 of other liquors served to wash down the solids.

Consular Changes. August 2.—It is notified in the Gazette that Mr. Robert Shewan is recognised provisionally as Consul for Chili in Hongkong, and Mr. J. J. B. Heemskirk, Consul for Belgium, and Mr. F. H. Slaghek, Vice-Consul, have been confirmed in their appointments.

Ought to be Strangled. August 2.—It is not long since a fool of a sea captain was fined by the Hongkong magistrate for blowing the whistle of his ship too much in the dead of night. Last night at eleven o'clock and again at about 1.30 a.m. the same sort of unmitigated nuisance was heard. These people ought to be strangled.

Hongkong Rifle Association. August 2.—Nine competitors entered for the long range cup at 800 and 900 yards on Saturday. Fine weather prevailed but a rather strange light puzzled some of the shootists. Mr. Ford's score of 78, net, is the best yet made for the cup at the above ranges, and he deservedly won it and the net aggregate spoon; the handicap spoon became the prize of Mr. Howell.

A Quot of News. August 3.—To-day we have again to hold over material enough for about six papers, all interesting. We are getting tired of keeping things back like this, and will have to come out with an eight-page paper soon, to get the news all in.

Rough on Bathurst. August 4.—During the past week it has been noticed that the water in the harbour has been covered with minute particles of red or brownish dust, hardly visible to the naked eye, except when, for instance, a swimmer stays in the water a few minutes—and comes out looking like a figure of rusty iron. It is supposed that during the recent rough weather a junk loaded with a sort of saltpetre must have been capsized or smashed up. Does the investigation of a phenomenon like this come within the province of the Police, the Observatory, or the Government analysts?

New Motor Boat.

Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. Ltd. have built for the Asiatic Petroleum Co. a motor boat 25 feet in length, driven by a Scripps motor of 26 horse-power. The vessel draws 10 inches of water only, and on trial, with 11 men on board, and running at 870 revolutions per minute, attained a speed of eight knots, being half a knot over the contract speed.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Bishop's Hall, the Essex seat of Colonel Lockwood, will undergo what the Darwinists would call "reversion to type," for the present moated mansion was formerly a baronial fortress. It preserves the memory of the warrior bishop, Henry Le Despenser, who was oddly rewarded by the Pope for military services in Italy with the See of Norwich. The fourteenth century fortified mansion is, of course, much modernised, and a few years ago Colonel Lockwood made a new approach with an entrance near Abridge. There is from Bishop's Hall a delicious glimpse of the Kentish hills over the recovered remnant of Hainault Forest.

The lighter side of journalism suffers a loss in the death of Mr. J. Ashby Sterry. Known to a wide public as "The Bytander" in the Graphic, he was equally endeared to periodical readers by his sprightly verses, such as the "Lazy Minstrel" and "Boudoir Ballade" which appeared in the pages of Punch. Few have written so charmingly of the river as Mr. Ashby Sterry. He loved it with the zest of youth. Like Sala, he began life as an artist, and afterwards abandoned the pencil for the pen.

Lord Cunliffe's visit to the United States has revived in the press of that country a story of how a courageous American journalist once accomplished the feat of interviewing a predecessor of his. The hero of the adventure was Mr. James Creelman, who in 1890, at the time of the Baring crisis, was London correspondent of the New York Herald. It occurred to him that a talk with the Governor of the Bank of England would make good "copy," so he presented himself at Threadneedle Street and announced what he had come for. Each of the officials he encountered was either so amused or so astounded by the audacity of the idea that Mr. Creelman got past them all with surprising ease, and found himself at last in the presence of the Governor himself—Mr. W. H. Lidderdale. It so happened that Mr. Lidderdale wanted to resume the financial world. He seized on Mr. Creelman's request as the opportunity, and gave the interview, which was telegraphed to New York in full. The next day the London papers were frantically wiring to America for the details and getting the report back by cable.

Guesses at the date of Peace Day may be postponed for awhile if the officials who drafted a recent naval advertisement are inspired. The notice warns candidates for a certain examination that "entries are only being made for 12 years' service, and not for duration of war." The boy scouts have something to live for, if this is "official."

A story about the late Lord Kitchener, who was, according to Everybody's, "the most distinguished bachelor in the world," is told in that magazine. When he was in India a young member of his staff asked for furlough in order to go home and be married. Kitchener listened to him patiently, then he said, "You're not yet twenty-five. Wait a year. If then you still desire to do this thing, you shall have leave." The year passed. The officer once more proffered his request. "After thinking it over for twelve months," said Kitchener, "you still wish to marry?" "Yes, sir," "Very well, you shall have your furlough. And frankly, my boy, I scarcely thought there was so much constancy in the masculine." The staff officer, the story concludes, marched to the door, but turned to say as he was leaving: "Thank you, sir. Only it's not the same woman."

It was a sore point with the late Mr. Choate that, unlike most of the other Great Powers, the United States do not provide an official residence for their Ambassador in London. He used to tell of a man who was found by a policeman wandering aimlessly along Oxford Street one night. "Go home, my man," said the constable. "Home!" said the wanderer bitterly; "I am the American Ambassador."

LATE MR. W. G. HUMPHREYS.

Military Funeral at Happy Valley.

The great esteem in which the late Mr. W. G. Humphreys was held among all sections of the community was amply attested last evening, when his mortal remains were interred at Happy Valley. In spite of the inclement weather, there was a large and representative concourse of mourners, while the deceased having been an enthusiastic member of D. Company of the Volunteer Reserve, was accorded full military honours. The late Mr. Humphreys passed away suddenly while on a voyage to Canada recently, and the body arrived here yesterday, it being only fitting that one who had been so long resident here, and who had been one of its leading men of business, should be laid to rest in the Colony where he had spent the best part of his life. The coffin having been conveyed across the harbour by launch, it was placed upon a gun carriage drawn by members of deceased's Company in the Volunteer Reserve, and was preceded on the way to the Cemetery by a firing party from A. Company, comprising Sergeant McHutchison, Corporal Walker, Privates G. T. Edkins, H. H. J. Gompertz, H. A. Nisbet, C. J. Higginbotham, D. Clark, A. Jenkins, W. L. Leask, D. McMurray, E. Davidson, H. Palmer and W. E. Roberts.

The Band of the 18th Infantry formed part of the cortege, playing Chopin's Funeral March. At the graveside, there was a large gathering, the principal mourners being:—Messrs. Alfred, William and Cecil Humphreys (sons of deceased), Mr. Henry Humphreys and Capt. Armstrong (sons-in-law), Mrs. Armstrong (daughter), Mrs. Alfred Humphreys and Mrs. William Humphreys. Among those also present were:—The Lord Bishop of Victoria, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. S. E. Dodwell, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Major Wakeman, Major Macdonald, Captain Stewart, Captain Lummet, Captain Champkin, Lt. McKenney, Lt. Wright, Lt. Owen Hughes, Lt. R. Hancock, Lt. Sutherland, Mr. T. F. Hough, A. S.P. (B), Messrs. A. Findlay Smith, E. Ralphs, M. S. Sassoon, A. O. Lang, A. S. D. Cooleland, N. J. Stabb, D. McKenzie, Evan Jones, J. de B. Lancaster, T. A. Loughlin, E. A. M. Williams, J. R. Wood, W. J. Tatcher, G. C. Moxon, S. David, H. A. Lummet and others.

The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, pastor of Union Church, of which deceased was a trustee, and at its close the usual volleys were fired and the "Last Post" sounded. In the course of the service, Mr. Macdonachie paid a warm tribute to the deceased's memory, saying:—A widely known and honourably reputed citizen has been lost to our Colony in the friend and father beside whose mortal remains we stand with deep respect to-day. After having served his generation during an unusually protracted span of active life, William Griffith Humphreys has been gathered to his rest, and the number and nature of the company here assembled testify to the share he took in the life of our community and the place he held in its esteem. It is the lot of comparatively few to live and work so long, so steadily, and so strenuously in the East as he was able to do, with abundant health and unflagging energy, conserved by a careful and regular manner of life. He came here as a young man more than 45 years ago, and here he spent his time and strength, with only a very few furloughs in the home country. His reward, materially, was the successful upbuilding of the extensive business which bears his name, and along with that the satisfaction of having an honourable part in the commercial enterprises which is the foundation of British colonisation. Such was his life work, and it was accomplished without deterioration of character or loss of principle. The record is one of which any citizen of the Empire might be proud. The men who leave such a record were empire-builders in the most real sense, and merit the praise of the generation which stands to-day succession to the pioneers. Like others of that

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division.

Tuesday, July 31st.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 2nd.—8 p.m. Inspection by the Divisional Surgeon, Dr. S. F. Lee. Uniform:—Helmet, shorts, puttees, water-bottles (filled), haversack, (filled), overcoat.

Savingpout Division.

The following members of this Division have passed First Aid Examinations as below, and are accordingly exempted from passing a further First Aid Efficiency Test until October 1, 1917:—Second Annual Examination, Sergt. A. Morris, Lce. Corporal Leung Sai-sang.

Queen's College Division.

Monday, July 30th.—4 p.m. Squad & Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 2nd.—2 p.m. Bandaging Practice; 4 p.m. Squad & Stretcher Drill.

honourable band, Mr. Humphreys was possessed by an intensely patriotic spirit. The outbreak of the war found no more firmly determined supporter of the good cause. It was impossible not to admire the zeal with which though long past the age of obligation, he insisted on using his place in the Volunteer Reserve Company. His conduct was an example to many, and it is therefore by no means unfitting that the obsequies of this man of peace, who had spent a long life in the pursuits of trade, should take place with military honours. The soldier spirit is natural to youth, but the sight of the aged ready to shoulder the rifle at the call of need strikes a deeper note, to which all hearts must echo. Time had dealt so kindly with our venerable friend that it was scarcely realized he had so long passed the three score years and ten, alert and vigorous as he had not ceased to be, both in mind and frame. The unexpected news that he had passed away in the course of his journey to Canada was no small shock to a wide circle which has been intimately bereaved. The sincere sympathy of the community at large goes out to that circle, from which has been taken its revered head, dear to them as husband and father, and held by all in high esteem. The greater part of his long life was spent here, and it is fitting that here his mortal remains should have their last resting place. Yet, as these are about to be laid away we bethink ourselves that they are but the mere mortality, the spirit has returned to God who gave it. I had an earlier opportunity of speaking of our friend as a God-fearing man and a Christian believer, as he was known to those who were associated with him in worship and good works. Suffice it then at this present time simply to add that he was one beside whose grave the hopes and promises of the Gospel can be expressed without reserve and in full assurance of faith. "A crown of glory is the hoary head, it is found in the way of righteousness," and as we contemplate the course and close of a long and upright life we seem inevitably led to a conviction of its continuity, that changing from glory unto glory which death may indeed develop but which it cannot interrupt which is offered to us in Jesus Christ our Lord.

There were very many beautiful floral tributes sent by sorrowing relatives and friends. These were, among others, from:—Alfred and family, Mr. Henry Humphreys, Ella, Will, Ben and David. His son Cecil and wife Polly, Comrades and staff of W. G. Humphreys and Co., Import and Export Brokers of W. G. Humphreys and Co., the Chinese Staff of W. G. Humphreys and Co., W. G. Humphreys and Co. Canton, the staff of the Swatow Branch, Officers of the H.K. V.R. Members of D. Company H.K. V.R., Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Ltd., Manager and Staff of the Victoria Printing Press, Hongkong, and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Alex. Ross and Company, Bradley and Company, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, China Mining and Metal Company, Shewan Tomes and Co., The San Co., Stewart Bros. and the committee of Union Church.

OLD CANNON.

Coming Sale at Lantau Island.

It notified that a sale by auction of 57 old iron cannon now lying at or near the Police Station, Tung Chung, Lantau Island, will take place at the Office of the Assistant District Officer (South), General Post Office Building, on Monday, August 20, 1917, at noon. The conditions are:—

The upset price to be \$1,000.

The cannon to be sold in one lot as they lie at present.

The purchaser to remove them at his own cost. Any holes left in the ground by their removal to be filled in to the satisfaction of the Assistant District Officer, South.

In the event of more cannon being discovered during the removal of the above mentioned fifty-seven cannon, the purchaser contracts to purchase them at the rate of 1½ cent per catty.

The cannon in question can be seen by application to the Sergeant in charge of Tung Chung Police Station.

Jewellery Stolen.

Mrs. Van der Linden has reported to the Police that between 2 and 5 a.m. on the 27th inst. some person broke into her residence by a staircase door, of No. 1, Jordan Road, and stole nine articles of jewellery, value \$231.

Acting Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Dr. Harold Mecler to act as Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Adam Gibson or until further notice, with effect from the 26th July, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.**TO BE LET.**

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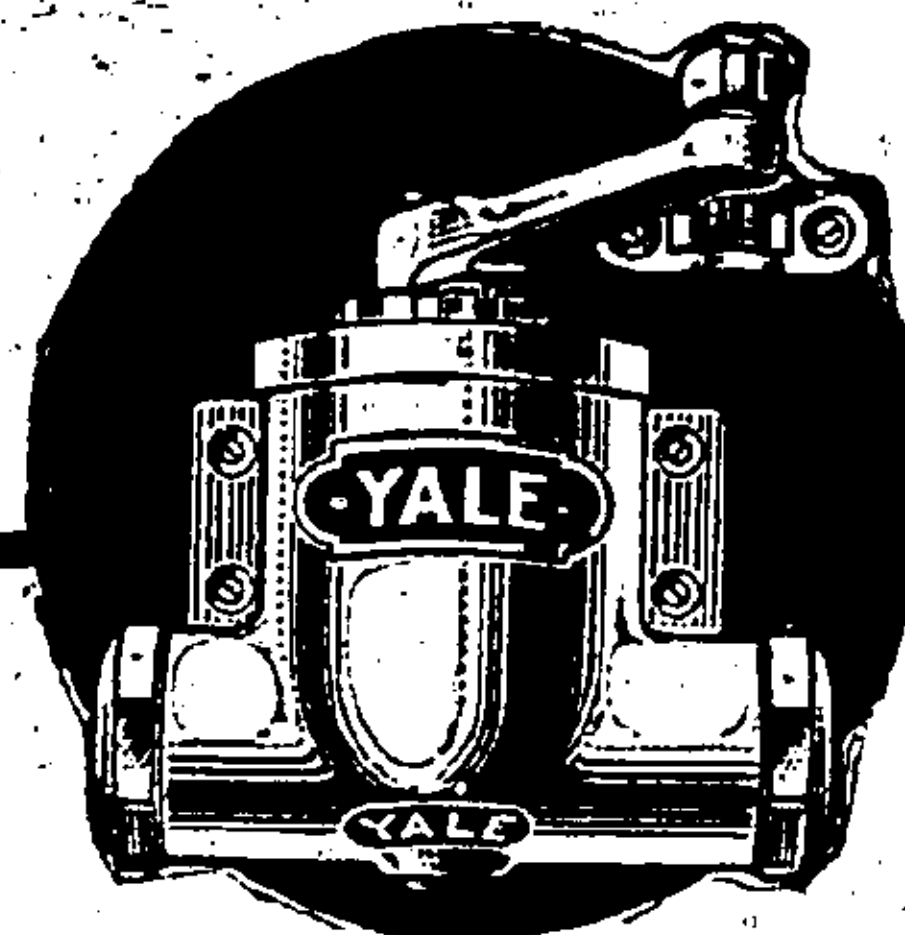
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THE OLDEST CIGAR FACTORY IN MANILA

Best Quality Leaf. Best Workmanship.



Finest Aroma. Lightest Colours.

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Its price:—

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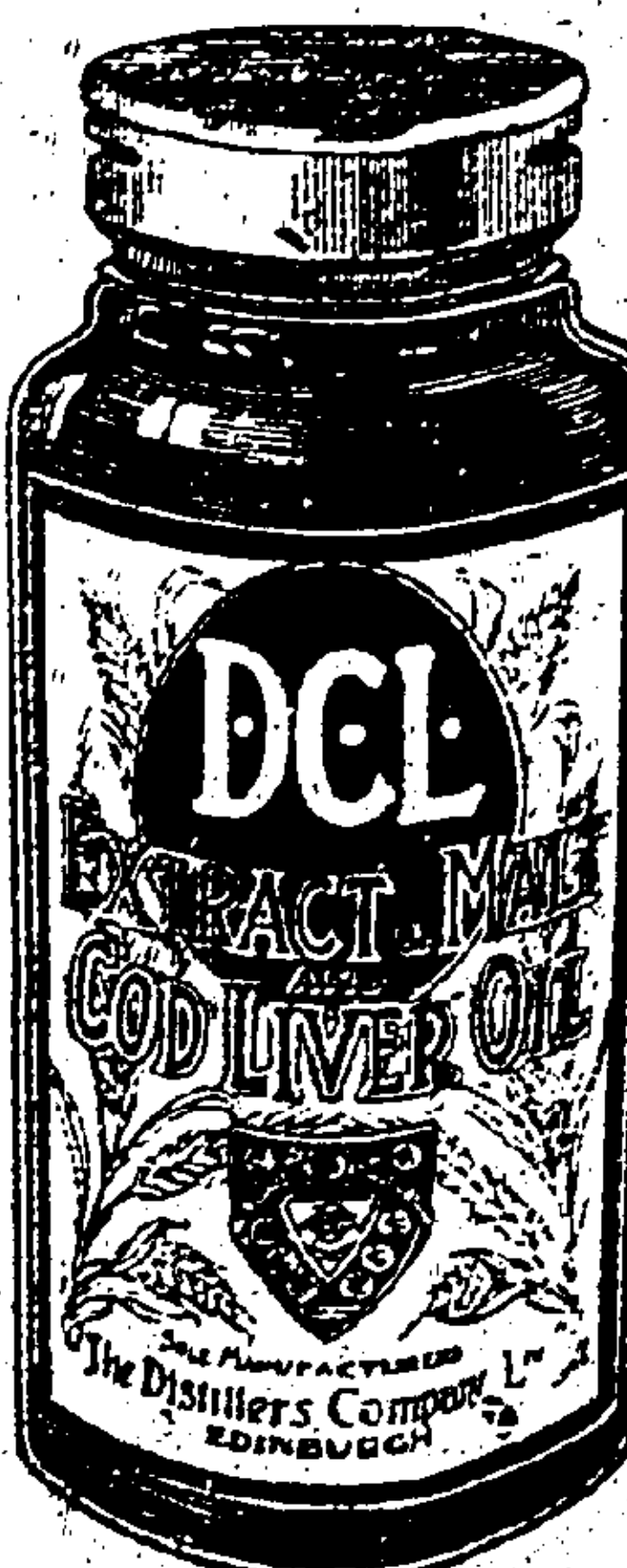
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| | Nora. | ... | " |
| 396 | Maire My Girl. | ... | (Baritone.) |
| | Song of the Bow. | ... | " |
| 407 | The Pipes of Pan. | ... | (Baritone.) |
| | Love's Coronation. | ... | " |
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Shinohe T. 12,500	THURS., 23rd Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Slyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	THURS., 9th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Taming	29th July at noon.
NEWCHWANG	Singan	31st July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	31st July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	2nd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	5th Aug. at 11 a.m.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

The Mauretania.

In the House of Commons, recently, Mr. Anderson asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the Mauretania is, and has been for over a year anchored in certain home waters; whether during that time it has been and still is hired by the Government; and, if so, what rate is being paid for such hire, and whether in the interests of economy steps will be taken either to determine the hiring or to put the vessel to greater use. Sir Leo Chiozza Money.—It has been decided that the steamer Mauretania should be kept constantly available for use in emergency and for this purpose an agreement has been arrived at with the owners by which she is held on th's condition for payment of a very small sum, barely sufficient to cover the cost of the necessary care and maintenance. The terms, indeed, are exceedingly favourable to the Government.

Merchant Service Officers' Pay.

Various important matters with regard to the general welfare of the profession were discussed at the last meeting of the management committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild. At the outset of the meeting, the chairman, Captain J. W. Grace, stated that he desired to place on record the keen satisfaction which he felt on the Guild having been made the medium of his Majesty's gracious message to the merchant service in replying to their congratulations on his birthday. A lengthy discussion took place with reference to the pay of merchant service captains and officers at the present time, and several important decisions were come to. It was stated that there was considerable unrest amongst officers of the various companies as regards their general treatment; and several letters had recently been addressed by the secretary to the owners on this matter. Captain A. E. Toms, the representative on the Standard Uniform Committee, made a further detailed report to the meeting on the developments which had occurred in regard to this matter. One legal case is at present pending in which members are involved, and steps were being taken to safeguard their interests.

Merchant Service Officers
And "Cushy" Jobs.

The bull-dog courage and grit which animates the men of the merchant service at the present time is truly wonderful, and has very rightly formed the subject of much praise and admiration from quarters, which before the war hardly recognised that there was such a thing as a mercantile marine in existence. It has always been a matter of the greatest surprise to those connected with shipping that in a great country like this whose very existence depends upon its merchant shipping, that such ignorance should be rampant amongst the majority of the population as to our merchant ships and the men who man them. This war, however, has been the means of bringing about a considerable change in this way, and everyone, from the highest to the lowest, is now beginning to realise what a very important factor the merchant service is to the welfare of this country. What are generally known as "cushy" jobs are not a bit popular or sought after by the merchant service officer. This being amply demonstrated by the correspondence which is received by a body such as the Imperial Merchant Service Guild. The secretary during the past few weeks has had letters from members who are serving in the Naval service in positions befitting their experience at sea; and which they find much too soft and easy in these days. One is a man who has had great experience in all parts of the world in command of ships of all kinds, and is now, after doing good work for the Admiralty, is what he calls an easy and well paid job, but he is anxious to get command of a special kind of ship to hunt submarines. The other member has a responsible position at one of the Naval Depots, but he states that he would like something much more exciting, and wishes to be transferred to the Island Water Transport Corps. It speaks very highly of both of these officers that instead of being content to be where they are—which in view of their age and experience would be quite excusable—they desire to seek more active service.—Journal of Commerce.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

Germans Claim Capture of Many Prisoners.

London, July 27.
A German official wireless message states:—The artillery duel in Flanders is intense. In the evening there were renewed powerful English reconnaissances, but they everywhere failed. In our successful raid on Honicourt we took many prisoners. The French, counter-attacking south of Ailles, near Hartebise Farm and Hochberg, failed heavily. Our prisoners and booty have increased, reaching 1,450 prisoners at Ailles. Our surprise attack east of Snippes was marked by our taking many prisoners. Increase Enemy Fighting.

London, July 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique states:—There is increased enemy artillery fighting in the neighbourhood of Armentieres. We brought down one German aeroplane, drove down one, and two of ours are missing.

Artillery Activity.

London, July 27.
A French communique states:—There is lively artillery fighting at Ailles and Hartbise, in Champagne, at Monthaut, and on both banks of the Meuse.

BATTLES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

The Kaiser Witnesses a Bitter Struggle.

London, July 27.
A German official wireless message states:—The Kaiser was the spectator of a bitter struggle wherein were extended our gains near Tarnopol, powerfully attacking a hotly-contested bridgehead on the east bank of the Sireth, despite the stubborn resistance of the Russians. Those who were sent forward suffered thousands of casualties. We captured Galezas and the Sireth crossing from Trembowla to Skomroze. We are rapidly advancing on both sides of the Dniester. The Austro-Hungarians and Bavarians have captured Kolomez. We are following on the heels of the enemy in the north-eastern Wooded Carpathians, in the direction of Paltz. We have evacuated the Sireth Valley, as far as the upper course of the Patna.

FORMATION OF JEWISH REGIMENT.

London, July 27.
The War Office has made arrangements completing the formation of a Jewish Regiment of Infantry. Experienced British officers, filling higher appointments, and Jews serving in British regiments who have a knowledge of the Yiddish and Russian languages, are being transferred to the new unit. The Regiment's badge is a representation of King David's Shield.

MINISTRY OF AFTER-THE-WAR PROBLEMS.

London, July 27.
The House of Commons passed for second reading, by 92 votes to 39, the Bill establishing the Ministry of Reconstruction, to co-ordinate the activities of the various committees and departments dealing with the problems of reconstruction, and to frame schemes for the restoration of normal conditions after the war. The functions of the Ministry will be mainly advisory.

PREMIER'S SARCASM.

How the Enemy Now Fights.

London, June 20.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Dundee said that we now possessed such a reserve of munitions that, whatever the German submarines did, they could not deprive us of the necessary stocks for successfully prosecuting the war. We had driven Germany's great army underground, which was the beginning of the end; for it meant we were pounding a sense of inferiority into every pore of the German military mind. "Can you imagine (Mr. Lloyd George continued) the Kaiser, before the war, in a swagger speech to the Prussian Guards, saying: 'My gallant warriors, descendants of the men of Frederick, when the time comes again to meet the foe of the fatherland, I will see that deep caverns are made in the ground to hide you from the enemy (Mr. Lloyd George continued) especially from the British Army, which is taking your lives. I will do more! If by some diabolical machinery he destroys those shelters, you shall have behind you other shelter to which you can run, and if you cannot take your guns just leave them behind' (Laughter) These are rabbit tactics. But it is good for the war, as well as for the war, that the virtue of humility is being taught the Prussians with a force relentless lash." The Premier proceeded to emphasize the need for unity at home, a

unity which would bear any sacrifice to assist the gallant fighters. He drew a distinction between deprivation and privation. There had been no privation in the United Kingdom, such as Germany and Austria had endured. We ought willingly to suffer limitations and restrictions, like horse-racing. It was entirely a matter of the extent to which it interfered with war activities, and if this principle were applied to drink the country would find it would work all right. Referring to profiteering, he said it was unfair in peace time, and an outrage in war time. (Cheers.) That was why the Government had restricted shipping profits, which were a scandal, and why Government had taken steps to keep food prices with bounds. In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George said: "We are fighting today the doctrine which dragged Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1871. I always knew that the struggle would be prolonged. You do not root great evils out of the earth without a great struggle. Nevertheless with persistent undimmed will we will win. (Cheers.) There are many discouragements, disappointments, and aqualid details, in a struggle like this and the end seems postponed, but I can tell you that through the winter of ice, spring-tide will follow." (Cheers.)

A Prophecy.

The *Herald of Asia* prophesies:—We have certainly not heard the last of monarchism in China.

CANTON NEWS.

Gambling Now in Full Swing.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of July 27:—

Fantan gambling has now been opened everywhere in Canton. The privileges of establishing gambling houses in various sections are given by the Military Commanders who joined together as a Company under the name of Chap Sing; and so each section is under the protection of a certain Military Commander. It is reported that the section beginning from the East Band to the General Post Office at the West Band, is protected by Commander Yau and the daily revenue is \$1,900; the section in the 3rd district east of Kwong Mo Toi theatre is protected by Lsu Chi-Luk and daily revenues \$300; the section west of the General Post Office and in the places along Chan Tong is protected by Commander Ng and the daily revenue is \$2,000; the section along the Tack Hing Bridge is protected by Commander Mok and the daily revenue \$800; while the section in the east and north districts in the Old City is under the protection of the 4th battalion, but the section at the west and south districts is protected by another Commander. Ngai Pai gambling has also been opened in the latter two sections, but the daily revenues have not yet been determined.

The River Conserving Director, Tom Hok-han, has reported to the Takwan that a body of river surveyors was attacked by a number of robbers in the Sai Nam District and robbed of all they possessed. The Takwan has ordered the Defence Commissioners of various places to dispatch soldiers for their protection.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is now living in the Whampoa Gardens, will remove to the Industrial Society in Canton.

On the 26th inst., the Civil Governor, Chu Hing-lan, invited Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Chan Ping-kwan and many leaders of the Kuomintang as well as some parliamentarians, who have arrived in Canton on the receipt of Dr. Sun's telegram, to dinner at his yamen. Questions concerning the country's affairs were discussed.

Owing to the search-lights at the forts of Botta Tigris being too weak the commander of the forts has been ordered by the Provincial Authority to change them for new ones.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day:—

Warning.—Low-pressure areas extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across northern Luzon and the Balintang Channel. A real typhoon may develop later.

New Steamers.

We have pleasure in stating that on Saturday next, which, by the way, is the anniversary of England's declaration of war on Germany, the s.s. Chak Sang and s.s. Prosper, will be launched from the Kowloon Dock, having been constructed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. A service of launches will be run from Blake Pier from 9.30 a.m.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

The Annual Report.

Following is the annual report of St. Mary's School, Kowloon (Italian Convent Branch), in connection with which the prize distribution is taking place this afternoon.

"The work submitted was found to be satisfactory in every respect. I recommend that the highest Grant be awarded." Thus concluded the official report of the Inspector of English Schools on St. Mary's School. Again the school has been found to be thoroughly efficient. During the school year under review the Staff of St. Mary's School suffered a great loss by the death on 8th August of Sr. Emilia, than whom no more zealous or efficient teacher can be found; her place was temporarily taken by Miss Braga who helped with the teaching of Classes 3 and 6. The Headmistress and Sister Candida were responsible for the conduct of Classes 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The record enrolment in 1916 has again been exceeded; there were on the roll during 1916-17 (181), there were present at inspection 184; the comparative figures for the previous year were 163 and 140, respectively, thus showing an increase of 9.94 per cent. in enrolment and 17.4 per cent. at inspection.

Situated as the school-house is in one of the healthiest sites on the Peninsula, with its spacious grounds, the school has maintained its condition of perfect healthiness throughout the year. In the words of the Inspector, whose report is dated as late as the 19th, instant; "All the class-rooms are cool and airy and the building throughout scrupulously clean".

Not too propitious weather attended the annual athletic sports at the Happy Valley last spring. In spite, however, of the inclemency of the weather, quite a large number of children entered for the event for St. Mary's School kindly provided by the Rev. Bro. Director and Committee of the St. Joseph's College Sports. The winners of the handsome prizes were Carlos Figueredo and Lima Rocha.

When I had the honour of presenting my report last year, the results of the Junior Examination, conducted under the auspices of the University of Hongkong, were not then announced. St. Mary's presented 4 girls for examination, of whom 3 passed. Annie Silva obtained distinction in Religious Knowledge and Sewing; Maggie Neves in Religious Knowledge and Sewing, and Carmen Garcia was the third pass with distinction in Religious Knowledge. As only 3 girls continued their studies in Class 1, it was thought best that they should sit for the Senior Examination this year with the girls of the Italian Convent. The examination was held only a few days ago and it is hoped that they have acquitted themselves creditably and so upheld the reputation of St. Mary's School.

At the re-opening of the School after the mid-summer holidays last year, there were inaugurated evening classes in Pitman's Shorthand. These classes have proved singularly popular. In addition to shorthand, typing is also taught, and for those who wish to learn, lessons are also given in practical cooking. The special classes which now embrace shorthand, music and painting will be enlarged after the summer recess so as to include book-keeping. To those girls who seek occupations in mercantile and shipping firms at the end of their school career a theoretical knowledge of the elements of book-keeping will be specially useful.

The Inspector of Schools remarked in his report that "in the Upper Classes work is done daily for War Charities." I may add that the older girls have been quite delighted that they could help the sewing of frocks and garments for the children of British and French soldiers at the Front and also for the little Belgian exiles, who have sought shelter in the hospitable shores of the British Isles. A certain number of Queen Mary's Badges and Certificates have been promised to our little war workers.

CONCERT AT MOUNT AUSTIN

A very successful concert was given in the Gymnasium of the Mount Austin, Baggick, by the Mount Austin Musical Society on Wednesday evening. Practically the same talent appeared as on previous occasions and the artists were as welcome as ever.

One of the most popular items of the evening was Lt. Sayer's song and encore, "Mother Macbree" and "Follow Me." These old favourites, rendered in a rich baritone voice, were a treat which everybody enjoyed.

Both the wit and singing of the Comedy Four was very good, and they had a fine reception from "the boys." Pte. Crane was, as usual, very comic, and this time appeared as "Weary Willie" and also as "Charlie Chaplin."

Other artists were Ptes. Chelsom and Agar, who were very funny and much appreciated. Sgt. Payne sang "If you're going back to London;" Pte. Malone recited Mad Caraw, and Pte. Perry contributed "Kiss me, Sergeant" in fine style.

The arrangements were in the hands of the Battalion Entertainment Committee, who are to be congratulated on the success of the event.

Cigarettes and light refreshments were kindly provided by the Committee of the Services Entertainment Fund and were much appreciated by the men.

The German and English Law.

Mr. J. Harris Vickery, formerly private secretary to the United States Ambassador in Berlin, speaking at the Aldwych Club on "English Law Reform" recently, said that he had received a German book which was a remarkable digest of English law. It had been prepared to further those processes of "peaceful penetration" from which the German was reaping a rich harvest when the war broke out, and from which he hoped to reap a further harvest after hostilities. The German, having already codified their own law, thought that it was time to codify the English law, not for our benefit, but for their own. The work was begun in 1905, and he received the 11th volume four months ago. No doubt the enemy had profited by the Napoleonic experience, and the result was that the German code was on the desk of every German business man as part of his ordinary equipment. A discussion followed, in which one of the speakers took the view that Mr. Vickery had not appreciated the elasticity of the law of England, nor had he give credit for reforms in the making and for the codification now in progress.

The Headmistress charges me with the agreeable duty of intimating that the special prize of \$25 so kindly presented by Madame de Souza, wife of the gentleman who does the school the honour of presiding at this function, has been awarded to Miss Winifred Robinson. Chevalier Dr. Gomes' special prizes of \$15 and \$10 for each class for the highest attendances have served their very desirable object in stimulating regular attendance; his prize of \$20 each for Classes 4 and 5 for conduct have been awarded to Paulina Lopes and Sabina Souza. His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni has presented a gold medal for Religious Knowledge. Aurea Carvalho is the winner of this coveted prize. Teresa Gomes carries off the Lugard Scholarship for 1917-18.

Following the usual custom, I wish to acknowledge the school's indebtedness to patrons and friends for numerous kindnesses throughout the year. In particular would I thank the following for their gifts and donations to the Prize Fund and in various other ways assisting the school with their benefactions. His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, Chevalier Dr. A. S. Gomes, Consul and Madame de Souza, Mrs. A. S. Gomes, Jr., Mrs. Leo d'Almada e Castro, Captain Halliday, Mr. J. M. Noronha, Mr. E. J. Noronha, Mr. J. P. Robinson, Mr. H. T. Jorge.

The School re-opens for the new term on the 10th. September next.

CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—8th Sunday after Trinity, 29th July, 1917. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Savage. Psalms: Turton. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart and Turton. Benedicite: Garrett. Hymns: 550, 290. God Save the King. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Rimbault and Stainer. Magnificat: Wesley (12th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Poland (22nd morning). Hymns: 271, 529, 477. N.B.—Psalm 124 verses 1, 6, and 8, in unison. Psalm 143 verses 1, 2, 7 and 8, in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—Sunday 29th July, 1917. 8th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion and Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Savage. Psalms: 29th Morning: CXXXIX. Turton. CXLI. Barnby. CXLI. Brown-smith. Te Deum: St. Jude. Jubilate: Cuseley. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymn: 5 (A & M) 4 229, 315, 556. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 29th Evening: CXLI. Foster. CXLI. Turton. Magnificat: W. A. 398. Stainer. Nunc Dimittis: W. A. 376. Stainer. Hymns: 93 (A & M) 247, 149, 519. Vesper Hymn: God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services: July 29th Morning 11. Evening 6. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

Peak Church:—8.15 a.m. Holy Communion 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Preacher: the Bishop.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher: Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 11.35.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over Annam and the south coast of China; and decreased slightly elsewhere; it probably remains highest over or near Japan. The depression over Tongking has partially filled up, and there are indications of a typhoon to the east of Luzon.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.28 inches. Total since January 1st, 57.74 inches against an average of 50.20 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
	S. to E. or variable winds, moderate to light; cloudy and showery at first, probably improving later.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	The same as No. 1.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, July 28, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	at 10 a.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 10 p.m.
29.66	29.64	29.63	29.63
Thermometer	77	73	76
Humidity	95	92	91
Wind Direction	E. S.E.	E.	E.
Force	2	3	4
Weather	02	0	0d
Rain	1.72	0.00	3.14
Mean temp. at 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.	75.75	75.75	75.75
W. O. S. at 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.	75.75	75.75	75.75
W. O. S. at 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.	75.75	75.75	75.75

H.K. Observatory, July 28, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TO GOLFERS.

Another Article by Vardon.

Below we give the second of a series of golf articles which Harry Vardon is contributing to the New York Evening Post.

It is an almost inviolable condition of human nature on the links that the more moderate the golfer, the greater is his affection for the short holes. "When shall we come to something easy?" he asks plaintively after sundry fizzes with driver and brassie. "I'm tired of this continual slogging."

Anybody would be tired who failed, as this type of player usually does fail, through trying to hit with herculean power, throwing his weight at the ball, gripping the club like grim death, and forgetting the vital fact that it is the easy swing which produces rhythm and the best results. As he stands on the teeing ground of the short hole, viewing the pin 150 or 160 yards away, he feels that here, at last, he is on an equal footing with the longer driver and better golfer. Success does not depend on the ability to obtain distance; he can carry all right the length required at this spot, and there is no scope for the other man to do better.

It is a specious sort of illusion—and illusion it certainly is, for I am satisfied that in no part of the golf test is the superiority of the better player more marked than at an ordinarily difficult short hole. Naturally, if you have an easy short hole, it must necessarily favour the inferior golfer, because if he tops the ball or only half hits it and finishes short, the chances are that he will be on the green in two shots, with a very fair possibility of being down in two. But that kind of hole is an anæmic, dead-and-alive form of sport, and is not often found even on courses that have no pretensions to severity.

The first mistake that the average player shows a tendency to make at a short hole is to under club himself. He seems to regard it as part of the religion of the game that the proper instrument to use for the shot in such circumstances is an iron of some description. Even that would not be so bad if only he would select an iron of sufficient power. The fact that he can tee the ball appears to inspire him with the faith that he will be able to carry as far as the better player. Often I have seen a long-handicap man take a mashie at a hole of 130 yards when, for a shot of that length through the green, he would not think of selecting anything less than a mid-iron. As a matter of fact, a champion needs to hit one of his very best with a mashie to reach a green at such a distance.

Always would I recommend the mediocre golfer to err on the side of choosing the longer-range club when it is a question of which of two he should use. The more easily he plays the shot, the greater will be his chance of success, and he will be the more disposed to take it easily when he knows that he has a club that can do the work without being goaded to undue effort. I must confess, however, that it is difficult to induce the majority of golfers to appreciate that fact. It is probably just an example of the sheer consciousness of human nature that they will insist on giving themselves as little margin as possible for error, and selecting a club with which they will be stimulated to strive their utmost to obtain the necessary distance.

High Tee and Spoon. While there can be no question as to the wisdom of choosing, at a short hole, the club that affords the opportunity of unobtrained swinging, the adoption of that principle does not wholly enable the inferior player to stand on the same footing as his superior. The latter—apart from any question as to greater ability to hit the ball cleanly—still has an advantage in the sense that he can take an easier club with which to reach the green. Thus, where the average player might need a mid-iron, the top-sawyer could rely upon a mashie; where the long-handicap man required a brassie, the champion would probably find a straight-faced iron suitable. A good short hole is as interesting

a feature of golf as any I know, and it does not favour the worse player to anything like the extent that he is disposed to believe. But he can make it help him to some extent by using a club with which it is certain that he can reach the green.

I know several medium and long-handicap players who, at short holes, adopt the expedient of building a high tee and playing the shot with a spoon. This, he it said, gets the ball up, all right, and, as the spoon is virtually a substitute for a cleek in ordinary shots, they obtain a carry of 150 yards, without much trouble, in spite of the distance which is lost through the soaring propensity which the ball naturally develops as a result of the high tee and the lofted character of the club face. It is something of a subterfuge, and I cannot conscientiously recommend it as a principle of true golf or a means of learning to play up to a first-class standard. Still, there it is as a means to an end at short holes, and it is practiced with some success by people who, perhaps, become flustered when they have to choose the right club for the shot. They have confidence in the spoon, and so they make it serve for any distance up to that which they ordinarily secure with mashie, iron or cleek. Naturally, the further they want to go the lower they make the tee.

Mention of this subject reminds me that it is some time advised that, at a short hole, the player should not have a tee at all. A first class golfer has no particular need of one, and, personally, I find it better when hitting the ball into the teeth of a stiff wind simply to play it from a firm piece of turf on the teeing-ground, because, in that manner, the man who knows how to keep the ball down, and so avoid the worst of the wind, has the better chance of achieving his purpose. But in ordinary circumstances I always have a small pinch of sand—a very small one—for a tee, partly because it is helpful, as a rule, to have the ball just clear of the grass, and partly because the observance of this system assists to preserve teeing-grounds. They would soon be very badly cut up if everybody hit the ball from the turf, for, to accomplish an iron shot properly, one has to cut through the tops of the grass roots, and with a piece of turf coming away with every shot, there would be little left after a hundred people had played a couple of rounds in a day. At championship time, I have seen the teeing-grounds at short holes which had to be played against the wind practically destroyed in twelve hours. Under such conditions, a crack golfer may feel that he ought to play the shot from the ground the better to be able to beat the ball down, but this is not a stroke for a moderate performer, and he will save both the turf and his temper by having a small tee.

Four Short Holes for Every Course.

Short holes are sufficiently interesting to warrant the inclusion of four in every eighteen-hole course, and I would say that five are not too many if the character of the sites and the mode of architecture suggest that number. One might measure 110 yards, and two others from 130 to 160 yards each. The remaining one (or two) could be from 200 to 220 yards, with the bunkers guarding the green situated about twenty-five yards short of the rear edge of the green, so as to allow for a run on the ball. It is a good idea to give the mediocre golfer some opportunity of playing short and being fairly treated when he cannot manage a long carry, and so I like to see a patch of well-kept ground in front of the bunkers guarding the green at a hole which demands a fairly considerable carry. On to this the man who is not good at getting distance has a chance of dropping his ball with the assurance that, if he executes the stroke properly, he will have a satisfactory lie for his next shot. But, unless he keeps deep straight, he should have to pitch that second over a bunker or some other difficulty; he should not be left merely to scuffle it up to the pin.

Another excellent type of short hole is the sixteenth at Sandwich, England, which has a bottle-neck approach clear of bunkers, but so

narrow that only a shot struck with perfect precision will alight on the narrow pathway leading to the green and continuing its course unobtrusively up that pathway. On either side are bunkers, and the green is surrounded with difficulty. Here the golfer has the opportunity of playing either the bold game and going for a pitch on to the green, or carrying a shorter distance and running up the path that leads to the haven.

Short Holes Furnish an Alternative.

In most cases short holes are not so good as they might be, simply because they lack this provision of an alternative. We have very few on the championship courses in Britain that I call really great. The eleventh at St. Andrews, like the sixteenth at Sandwich, is among the admirable minority. The crack player goes for the pin and, if he accomplishes the shot that he desires, finishes near the hole. His inferior may not care to take the risk, but he can play short and be on the green with his next. If he keeps his tee-shot straight, he can run up the remainder of the distance, since the green is open (in one championship, Willie Park was actually running up the whole way from the tee with a wooden putter) so that there ought to be no doubt at all about getting near to the hole in two. The danger that is faced by the man who plays the bold pitch into the green is that of finishing the trouble which abounds on every side save in the direct line between the teeing ground and the pin.

In the ordinary way, it is fairer to compel a pitch over an obstacle in front of the green so as to avert the possibility of a player reaching it with a half-topped shot—a slice of luck which nobody has the right to enjoy even in a game which finds part of its fascination in the mood and ill fortune that attend its players, generally with impartiality in the course of a whole day. At the same time, there are some excellent holes with narrow entrances. The important point is to see that, if the golfer is going to play short of the hazards, he must place his tee-shot with consummate accuracy in order to benefit by these openings. The twelfth at Walton Heath is such a hole.

A Fine American Short Hole.

Hoyle has two excellent short holes—the fourth and the thirteenth. Both are guarded in front, but here is a chance for the short carrier to pitch to within ten or fifteen yards of the hazards that stand sentinel so as to leave himself an easy shot on the green. Naturally, a good golfer goes for the pin, but at either hole the shot is beset with difficulty. Thus at the fourth: if you are a little too strong, you are apt to come into contact with the hummock behind the green and to run off it in any direction, according to the particular part of the hummock that you strike. This often happens in a following wind. Against the wind the shot has to be truly struck with a club of considerable power. In the open championship of 1907, when the wind blew a gale, players were taking drives for their tee shots to this hole, and even then they had to keep the ball low in order to reach the green. At other times one can get up with a very easy iron.

One of the best short holes I saw in America was at Detroit—the green in a little valley with the river on the right and a big bunker on the left. The fourth at Sunningdale, London's finest course, is another excellent short hole. There are two terraces of greens, one below the other, and the player has to be sure of being hole-high—neither more nor less—in order to avoid a putt over the bank which links up the two terraces.

Playing for the Green.

This question as to the particular part of the green for which one shall play is often important, and the place which you choose from which to hit the tee-shot has sometimes a bearing on the matter. Thus if the green slopes from the left and rear toward the hole, you do best to stand on the left of the teeing green so that if you hit the slope on the left, you will run around it and possibly finish close to the pin. If the hole is the sixteenth at Sandwich, you stand on the right of the teeing ground and come into contact with the green in the same spot,

BRAZIL AND GERMANY.

A Story of Wasted Effort.

No more striking example of the blight of militarism on the fruits of pioneering and enterprise has ever been offered to the world than the entry of Brazil into the ranks of Germany's enemies. Brazilians themselves, in the last few decades, have wondered at the German activities in their midst; and throughout the last three years they have marvelled to find such wealth of effort dissipated and destroyed.

We have been apt to regard the "United States of Brazil"—to give the nation its proper designation—as one of a large number of Latin-American republics of limited attainments and potentialities. This is not the case. Brazil has attained much. She has known how to fight for her independence and integrity, and she has known how to win. She has preserved these intact in the fullest possible sense. But a greater danger has lain within her boundaries, than ever threatened her from without. The vast numbers of German residents and subjects of German origin have constituted the gravest menace to Brazilianism. The tremendous influence acquired by these over the smaller commerce and industries of the country had threatened its own people with stagnation and industrial strophy. Whole States—Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina; the first two each larger than Great Britain—are populated almost exclusively by Germans. The German credit system had everywhere buried its fangs deep in the heart of the rubber business, the coffee trade, the dry goods commerce, and the retail business; and the shipping industries bade fair to go the same way.

Fortunately for Brazil, she had, even before the war, come to realise the danger of this encroachment, and so well had begun to cope with it that she finds herself now able to answer the call of conscience and duty with a resounding note of defiance. The memory of an insult may have helped her. Shortly before the war thousands of German school maps were found in circulation throughout the country with the Germanised States marked, coloured, and specifically inscribed as German colonies!

In truth, Brazil is a great factor to reckon with. Potentially she is an infinitely greater one. With a territory slightly larger than that of the United States, with a population of twenty millions, and room for eighty millions more; with a host, already, of exports indispensable to the rest of the world; with many other resources and industries as yet untouched; and with the laws and system of Government of the United States of America rightly applied, the future of this country is limitless. Col. Roosevelt was right when he remarked, during his exploration tour in 1914, that Brazil was destined to become "a second United States of America," and the city of Paris, commanding the vast reaches of the Amazon, "another New York."—Observer.

Patriotic Americans.

About fifty American residents in Yokohama have so far registered for military service, responding to the call of the U.S. Consul-General in that city.

you will strike it fullface, and the chances are that your ball, instead of going with the slope, will bound straight over it and into trouble.

There is always a place on the green for which to aim. It is usually the pin, but if it is a question as to what kind of putt will be left after the tee-shot, then reflect upon the part of the green on which you want the ball to come to rest.

[The third of the series of articles will appear in our issue of next Saturday. In it, Vardon points out various common awkward situations that result when the ball is lying otherwise than well poised on a level piece of turf, and he tells the best way of playing such lies.]

LIFE AT THE FRONT.

Interesting Letter from Lieut Barlow.

The following interesting letter has been received in the Colony from Lieut. R. O. Barlow, formerly of the Hongkong Education Department:—

Yours of Feb. 12 to hand yesterday, for which very many thanks; it was indeed welcome. It had been chasing me round for a considerable time, and the envelope was covered with addresses. My address is:—153, Corp. M. G. C. 51st Division, R. E. F., France.

I forgot to mention that I am back in France again, on a front that I have not been on before, and I never want to see it again, but suppose we will be going back there in a few days. The other places I have been to here have been child's play compared with this hole.

We are back now about 20 miles from the line and enjoying a well-earned rest. We can hear the big guns quite plainly, but that is all. The sound at a distance of 20 miles is not unpleasant.

In this part of the line, it is fight, fight, fight all the time, and precious little rest one gets when in the trenches, and trenches here are not like what I have been in before. Here you go forward and push the Boche out, and then dig yourselves in, then he counter-attacks, and pushes you out, you again go forward and push him out, and so the game goes on, but always to our advantage.

About 10 days ago, I was sent into the line at a moment's notice, with four machine guns, as a big Boche counter-attack was expected. I had two of my men right in the front line and two in the support line. It was a pitch black night when I went up, and it is an awful experience going and coming from the trenches when you cannot see a yard in front of you. You blunder round stepping on dead bodies, both ours and theirs, and when star shells go up, you drop at once, and perhaps drop next to a Boche who has been lying in the sun for about a week or so. Ugh! it is loathsome. And if you are not very careful you might wander into Boche trenches.

We have burying parties working night and day—conscientious objectors—and that is just the job for such creatures. They are under fire all the time they are working.

I got all my guns into position and posted double sentries. I stayed with the two forward guns, as the attack was expected and, after an hour or so, thought we were all right. About 2.30 a.m. the Boche Artillery opened with every gun he had on that front, and we knew we were in for it; of course, our artillery replied at once. We watched anxiously and after a time saw friend Fritz coming over in swarms.

From where my two forward guns were, we got beautiful enfilade fire and got rid of several bits in no time. Then I heard a scrap at my right-hand gun (I was with the left about 20 yards away round a bend). I ran round, and was just in time to see my No. 1 take a pot-shot at a big Præssian; he found the target but Fritz managed to hobble on round a traverse. I took a couple of infantry men, and borrowed my No. 1 revolver, and went very cautiously in search of him. (We are allowed several infantry to each gun as protection on the flanks). We found our man in a shell hole, and he had his breaks down, bandaging his wound. I was inclined to chuck a bomb and save him the trouble of farther First Aid, but on second thoughts I thought we might get some information from him, especially as I could see that we were cut off. We jumped into the hole and gave him the shock of his life. His hands went up promptly, and he did look funny, with a bottle in the other. It took him about one second to adjust his pants and I would not let him put his belt on, as holding up his trousers would keep his hands occupied. We went through him and took him back. When he saw our guns, he set up such a yell, calling for his friends and telling them that we

had machine guns there. (Fritz does not give machine gunners much quarter, and we are just as nasty to him). I gave this chap such a clump with the butt-end of my revolver and he stopped shouting at once, and dropped like a log, and I am sure he must have swallowed a dozen false teeth, gold as well. I would have shot the blighter, only I did not want to attract attention. We were quite cut off, and had no targets, as the Boche had gone through and was being mopped up by the support and reserve guns. I stayed with my forward guns until about 5.30 and in the distance we could see Fritz retiring and hosts of his stretcher-bearers working like steam. Everything was quiet and so I thought it would be a good opportunity to visit my support guns to see how they had fared. They were about a quarter-mile away. I was tramping gaily along the trench and had got about half-way (no revolver, only the handle of a pickaxe) and on turning into another trench, I ran into a party of Boches (23 we found out afterwards) who had gone too far forward and were now trying to get back. I turned and ran like—, and why they did not shoot or throw a bomb I cannot tell. After running about 50 yards, I heard rifle fire on my right, and I went along cautiously and found about 50 Dorsets who had made the same discovery as myself. They had been there for about two hours, and were on their way back to billets, having been relieved. We put bombing parties at both ends of the trench to prevent Fritz getting back to his own lines, and the remainder went over to interview him. It was all over in two minutes and we took eight prisoners, our own casualties being two killed. You see this lot of 23 was between our front line and support line. After that, I went on, everything being clear, and was just passing through what was once a Railway Station, when up jumped a number of Boches; I had a rifle and bayonet. Then I thought my number was up, when I noticed that they had no equipment, and that their hands were shooting up. I was awfully backed. I looked fierce and dodged one chap in the seat—he was a fat chap and awfully inviting. The bag consisted of a Major, a First Lieut. and eight privates. I made them turn out all their pockets and pile the contents in a heap. I collared what papers there were, and put a sandbag over the rest, one or two good souvenirs too, and marched my bag in the direction of Headquarters.

One of the privates had had half his face blown away, and he looked "a pitiful sight." I felt sorry for him, Boche or no Boche, and waited while his wound was dressed. Another, a curly-looking Præssian, offered me a filthy-looking cigar. I got the Major, who could speak English, to translate my rude reply to him. This Major had spent some time in Singapore. I marched the man off and handed them over to the first party of infantry I met, and then went off to my other guns. They had had a lively time, but were all O.K.

The worst part of the Front is that there is quite a lot of night fighting, and there is nothing worse.

I am now living at a little French farm, and since I have been here I have drunk quarts of milk straight from the cow, and eaten dozens of new-laid eggs. We have a splendid cook—once a chef at some place in London, and two or three times a week he turns out steak and kidney pies, or veal and ham pies, and they are top hole. I always go in for a generous second helping. They always remind me of H.K. We also got fresh bread and fresh butter, and it is a treat.

Of course in the line there we have to subsist on tinned stuff and bacon and bread. We dare not light fires, but we cook our bacon and boil our water over candles, and it is surprising how quickly this is done. We also get ram every night when in the line; and it is very welcome. One night our ration party (three or four men who bring up the food etc. from the dump about two miles behind) got shelled; two were killed and one wounded. We lost our ration and the ram for

MILITARY ETIQUETTE.

A Saluting Problem.

The General Officer Commanding the Lahore Divisional area recently issued an order reminding N.C.O.s and men of their duty to salute officers, whether in or out of uniform, and enjoining them to be on the safe side by saluting "on spec," everyone who looks as though he might be an officer. Truth comments:—

This order has naturally caused much offence. Soldiers are always ready enough to pay military respect to their professional superiors, but they are not called upon to treat civilians, even when they hold official position, with any more respect than civilians are required to treat them. Paragraph 1719 of the King's Regulations directs soldiers to salute officers "whom they know to be such," and if officers for their own convenience discard uniforms for plain clothes they do so knowing that they will only be saluted when they are personally known to men. The remedy is in the hands of the officers, and generals should tell them so instead of ordering the men to do what they ought not to do, for a military salute given to a civilian is meaningless and ridiculous.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, acting D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parade.
Uniform—White with helmets.
Monday, July 30.—No. 2 Company, Central 5.45 p.m.
Tuesday, July 31.—No. 1 Company, Central 5.45 p.m.
Thursday, August 2, No. 3 Company, Central 5.45 p.m.
Friday, August 3.—Route March Status Square at 6 p.m. All ranks will attend.

"Police Reserve Gazette."
The Committee will meet at Headquarters Club on Monday, July 30, at 5.30 p.m.

Police Reserve Band.
The Band will play at North Point on Wednesday next, August 1, at 9 p.m.
Band Practice on Monday, July 30. No exemption will be granted except by the undersigned.

was smashed. As it was raining heavily, I went to the nearest infantry to catch some rain, and the officer himself brought down what he could spare. There was just enough for a small tot round. I was in my funk-hole at the time making out my report. I was just thanking him when over came a whizz which half buried me and that was the last of the rum. It passed within a foot of my face, and for the moment I thought my head had gone. I buried one of my gun team; but we managed to dig him out in time. I did more swearing over the loss of that rum than I have done for a long time. We all agreed that it was a dirty trick.

I prefer the M.G.O. to infantry. Although the work at times is very risky, it is much more interesting.

The Division I am now in is a Highland one—all Scotch—and I wear a Belmocal. It is very comfortable, and much nicer to the head than the stiff caps. I shall have to learn how to play the pipes and to dance a Highland Reel!

You mention that I am becoming callous. One has to be to a great extent. As Shakespeare says "This is a bloody business." There is an old duck on this farm and I have made friends with it. It is sitting at my feet now. I have christened it "Cocky." She follows me round the farm, and when I return from parades etc. she waddles across quacking for all she is worth. I always carry a piece of bread in my pocket for her.

My room is just as tidy as ever, and my servant thinks I am hopeless. He squares it up in the morning, taking about 15 hours to do it, and I can undo the whole thing in about two minutes. Give my kindest regards to all your friends.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
ea. \$665.	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845 Sept.	785 May	820	665	Interim div. of £2. 3/- Subject Income Tax, at Exch. 2/6d. Payable on 13/8/17.
n. \$340	Marine Insurances.	10,000	\$250	50	427 1/2 Sept.	340 Jan.	426	340	Final of £7 making \$25. a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1916.
n. \$140	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$15	£5	180 April	145 Jan.	180	140	Final Div. of 15% making 27 1/2% for year ending 30/6/16.
s. \$835	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	\$1005	\$830	Final of £20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1915, and of \$30 for 1916 Paid 26/4/17.
b. ex 73 \$192	Union Ins. City of Canton, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300	190	Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
b. \$143	Fire Insurances.	20,000	\$100	20	163 Aug.	127 1/2 April	168	143	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
s. \$320	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420	325	\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.
n. \$85	Shipping.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2 Dec.	28 1/2 Mar.	137	80	Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.
n. \$18	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2 May	19 Dec.	24	17	\$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/2/17.
n. \$101 1/2	H'kong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	all	172 Dec.	62 1/2 Jan.	190	139	Final of 3/- on Pref. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex. 2/4/17 Paid 10/5/17. making 6% on Pref. & 50% for Defrd. a/c 1916.
s. \$40	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation) Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	all	68 Oct.	54 Aug.	55	40	Final of 5/- for 1916 (Coupon 28).
b. \$120/-	Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	\$1	all	94 1/2 June	75/- Jan.	120/-	86 1/2	\$1.50 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.
n. \$29	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2 Oct.	23 July	41	28	\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
n. \$96	Petrefineries.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2 Sept.	80 Jan.	146	90	\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
b. \$29	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all			41	29	
b. \$46	Mining.	100,000	\$1	all	35 1/2 April	30/- Dec.	36 1/2	26 1/2	Interim Div. of 1/- year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17.
n. \$24 1/2	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Mar.	2 1/2 Jan.	3 3/5	1 7/10	(Coupon 9/-) Paid 1/2 for 1909
n. \$25 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	\$1	all	25 1/2 Dec.	32 1/2 Mar.	42 1/2	25 1/2	Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916
n. \$32 1/2	Ural Caspian	796,666	\$1	all	43 1/2 April	25/- Jan.	38 1/2	25/-	Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
b. & sa. \$68	Docks & Wharves, Godown & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82 Oct.	65 April	90	67	Final Div. \$2 1/2. Bonus \$4.00 making \$11 for year 31/12/16. Paid 27/3/17.
b. \$111	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	135	78 1/2	Tls. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Payable 28/7/17.
n. \$70	Hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	63 1/2 Sept.	49 July	55	59	Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
n. \$73 1/2	Hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	100 Dec.	70 April	93	70	\$3 for 1 1/2 year ending 31.12.16 Paid 17/3/17.
b. \$198	Hotels and Buildings.	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118	97	Interim Div. of \$3 1/4 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
b. \$93	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	114 Jan.	103 1/2 Dec.	105 1/2	91	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
n. \$62 1/2	H'k'ng Land Investment Co.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2 Jan.	6 July	7 10	6 20	\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
n. \$33	H'k'ng Land & B'ng Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$20	30	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38	33	Final Div. of 6% making 12% for 1916. Paid 15/3/17.
sa. \$60	H'k'ng Land & B'ng Co., Ltd.	75,000	\$50	all	57 Mar.	107 Dec.	107	80	Interim Div. of \$3 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
b. & d. \$69	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	all	66 1/2 Mar.	77 Dec.	90	69	\$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 29/1/17.
s. \$95	H'kong Central Estates.	10,000	\$100	all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103	93	Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16
b. \$160	Cotton Mills.	20,000	\$50	all	180 July	117 Jan.	167	130	Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
b. \$15 1/2	Yung Yik	7,000	\$10	all	16 1/2 July	11 Feb.	16 1/2	11 1/2	Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14.
sa. \$70	Hong Kong Mow	40,000	\$100	all	90 1/2 Sept.	2 Jan.	81	63	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16
b. \$133	Hong Kong Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	100 May	77 Jan.	133	81	7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
b. \$5.80	Yangtze River	175,000	\$5	all	6 1/2 Oct.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	4 3/4	60 cents for 1916. Paid 18/5/17
n. \$7	Miscellaneous.	60,000	\$10	all	11 1/2 Apr.	8 1/2 May	10 3/5	7 00	6% for year ending 28.2.06
n. \$4.50	China Irons Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	3 1/2 Mar.	4 1/2 Oct.	4 30	4 30	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
n. \$7.90	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	7 1/2 Jan.	10 1/2 Oct.	10 10	7 60	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.
n. \$23	China Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41	23	80 cts. for 1916. 27/3/17.
n. \$7.10	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$25	all	11 20 Oct.	5 20 Jan.	12 10	7 00	\$3 for year 24/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
sa. \$48	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45 Oct.	30 1/2 Feb.	55	43	Fin. Div. \$9 making \$11 for year 1916. 29/3/17.
n. \$151	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190	151	Final Div. \$1. Bonus \$1. making \$3 for 1916. Paid 10/3/17.
b. \$27 1/2	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2 Dec.	25 Jan.	41	27	Int. Div. 9% at 2/6d. - 17-35 Cents. Payable 15/8/17.
sa. \$6.35	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.50	5 1/4	Tls. 1 for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.
b. & sa. \$1.15	Langkate	250,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2 May	35 Mar.	40 1/2	15	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 26/5/17
n. \$9.10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Mar.	9 30 June	10 25	9 10	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/16
n. cts. 10	Do (New)	10,000	\$10	all	1 00 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	1 00	90 cts.	\$1.25. per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
b. \$3.40	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4 25 Jan.	3 June	3 80	3 40	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 29/5/17
n. \$13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	97,723	\$7	all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17	13	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
b. \$6	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7 10 Mar.	6 50 Oct.	7 70	6	\$2 for 1916
s. \$6.50	William Powell, Limited	91,000	\$7	all	6 50 Aug.	6 Dec.	7 1/2	5 1/2	
n. \$29	C. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28	28	29	28	
n. \$10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all			10	9 1/2	

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, CONNECTED TO MOON, JULY 27, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated Friday, the 27th of July, 1917, state:—Our last report was dated the 20th instant, and in the interval our market has been very quiet with little business reported. Investment stocks remain practically the same, whilst there is no new feature in the speculative section. Exchange still keeps at a high level. In the North the Cotton share market has been very active, and all stocks show a considerable advance over last week's quotations, the market closing strong.

The Singapore rubber market is practically unchanged. Plantation rubber comes through at 2 1/4, market quieter.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have found buyers at the reduced rate of \$665.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—A sale of Hongkong Fire was made at \$315, but with this exception there is nothing fresh to report. Unions are on offer at \$835, Cantons at \$340 and Hongkong Fire at \$320. China Fire has buyers at \$143 and Yangtze at \$101 1/2 (Exch. 73) and North Chinas at Tls. 140.

SHIPPING.—This has been a dull market and rate are unchanged. Douglas remain nominal at \$85 and Deferred Index at \$101 1/2. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been placed at \$18, and close nominal at this rate. "Star" Ferries are nominal at \$29. Shells are still wanted at 120/-, cum rights and dividend.

REFINERIES.—Kailua Sugars at \$86 nominal and Malabon at \$29 buyers, remain unchanged.

OILS & MINING.—Kailua are still wanted at 34/0 with no sellers in evidence. Langkate have been placed at Tls. 15 and Raub at \$24 1/2. Tronohs at 25/8 and Ural Caspian at 32/- are nominal.

DOCKS & WHARVES.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed at \$111 1/2 and \$112 and Kowloon Wharves have again come into demand with buyers at \$68, and possibly a higher rate would be paid. Shanghai Docks have receded to Tls. 90, at which rate sales have been made.

COTTON MILLS.

There has been a sharp rise in all Cottons during the week. Shanghai Cottons have been placed at various rates from Tls. 124 to Tls. 133 and close strong with buyers offering Tls. 133. Kungyiks have been placed at Tls. 14, 14 1/2 and 15, and are now wanted at Tls. 15 1/2. Yangtze Docks have been done at Tls. 5 1/2 and have buyers at the close at Tls. 5.85. Ewos have been sold at Tls. 160.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hampshire Estates have again been sold at \$625 but no other business in this section is reported. Hongkong Lands are wanted at Tls. 91, ex dividend of \$3, and West Point have buyers at \$69, ex dividend of \$3, (both dividends paid yesterday). Hongkong Hotels have buyers at \$98, Central Estates are offered at \$95 and Kowloon Lands are nominal at \$33.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have been placed at \$7 Electric at \$48 and Hongkong Tramways at \$635 and \$640. China Providents at \$7.90, China Lights at \$4 1/2, Peak Trams (Old) at \$9 10 and Union Waterboats at \$13 are all nominal. Ropes are still wanted at \$27 1/2 and Watsons at \$8 00.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—29th August (Wednesday), 27th September (Thursday), 29th October (Monday), 28th November (Wednesday), 21st December (Friday).

EXCHANGE.—The opening T. T. rate on London to day is 2/7 1/2 and on Singapore 110 1/2. The Bank's 3 d/4 buying rate on Shanghai is 67 1/2.

COMPANIES' NOTICES.—MEETINGS' ETC.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.—An interim dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared, and will be payable to shareholders on the Colonial Register on and after 15th August, 1917, at Exchange 2/6 1/2, equivalent to 17.35 cents.

Boom in Beans.

Beans had a sensational boom at the Dairen produce market on July 13. The price for futures reached a record that has not been equalled since the establishment of the local staple produce exchange.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 27th July, 1917.

SELLING.	BUYING.	SUBSIDIARY COINS.
T/T Demand 2/7 1/2	4 m/s. Marks 3/75	DISCOUNT PER \$100:
30 d/s. 2/7 5/16	4 m/s. Francs 3/78	Chinese 20 cts. pieces 3 1/2 %dis.
60 d/s. 2/7 9/16	6 m/s. Francs 3/78	Chinese 10 3 1/2 %dis.
4 m/s. 2/7 9/16	Demand, Germany 63 1/2	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.
T/T Shanghai 110 1/2	Demand, New York 63 1/2	Hongkong 10
T/T Singapore 110 1/2	T/T Bombay 63 1/2	
T/T Japan 110 1/2	Demand, Bombay 63 1/2	
T/T India 110 1/2	T/T Calcutta 63 1/2	
Demand, India 110 1/2	Demand, Calcutta 63 1/2	
T/T San Francisco 63	Demand, Manila 124	
T/T Java 149 1/2	Demand, Singapore 110 1/2	
T/T Marks 3/75	On Haiphong 4 1/2 prem.	
T/T Francs 3/78	On Saigon 4 1/2 prem.	
Demand, Paris 3/6 1/4	On Bangkok 59 1/2	
	Sovereign 7.60 Nom.	
	Gold Leaf, per oz. 44.40	
	Bar Silver, per oz. 39 1/2	

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall St., New York

LONDON OFFICE: 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

CAPITAL & SURPLUS: U.S. \$5,000,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U.S. \$1,010,000

RESERVE FUND: U.S. \$7,510,000

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, HONGKONG, KOWLOON, MANILA, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer to its customers the facilities of that Institution in Cash, Letters of Credit, and other services.

BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, GENOA, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTO SP, SAO PAULO, PETROBRAS VALPARAISO.

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to the usual conditions of application.

GEORGE HOGG, Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE (DE CHINE).

Capital (1/4 Paid up) : Francs 45,000,000

President: André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Émission de Billets de Trésorerie et de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

IN ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

2 Telegraphic Address: CHIEANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 55 Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2532 Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

Goods received on Storage.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



The Standard Tobacco.

"CAPSTAN"

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.

From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 440 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101, together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—2445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHER BANK, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1850.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Wholesalers and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Hardware and Ship Chandlery, Nos. 34, and 35, Wing Lok Street, (Old Street, West of Central Market) Telephone No. 714.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse. Ten years experience. Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED. NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufacture or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the coupons of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags, and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shatukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Auen, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, Wai Wai.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 4 p.m.
Nanhai and Samel.—Week days, 5 a.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchule.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kauking.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Basscombe Miss N W Man Yung Kai
Bird K E O Maiseonneuve Mrs
Benzon V C R
Benzon E Mody Master F H
Baxter Mrs A Mody Master J H
Bernham Mrs E Nico Mr & Mrs A
Choy Mrs Leo Dai W
Colledge Mrs A M Norton Mrs J E
Castrillo Father G Prange Mr Fane
Chow Hang Shang Pratt W
Chow Kwan Gai Park Lim Man
Clarke Miss C E Poon Miss Gracia
Dexter W J Y
Fung Yung Hin Potjen H
Fisher Mr & Mrs H Shuen G T
Gomes Mrs G F Shu Poy Ngo
Gomes Miss M Sin Poy Lun
Green Mrs S Sin Miss Wei Sheung
Green Master Symon L D
Gordon H B Sukatawa T
Galloway J L Souza Mrs A M de
Gardamal G Salazar Mrs R A
Hood-Begg Mr & Mrs Thomas Mrs R E
Hutchner Mr & Mrs Thompson G
Hutchner Mr & Mrs Tobin H C
Huyser C L Takeichi T
Hayakawa H S Ueda F
Hanson A Wright Miss K
Hester Miss V Wright C E
Jordan Master E W Wan Miss Yung Hel
Jackson Mrs Chaz Wall E B
Jackson Master Wan Miss Miss K M
Kwan Mr & Mrs Woo H K
Kong E S Weiss G H
Kearly Mrs E R Yesta Father J
Loren Miss A Tong P L H
Lane Mr Tidy Francisco
Martin H C

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 27th at 11.40—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has again increased slightly from Hongkong to Weihaiwei; it has decreased slightly over Formosa, Annam and the Philippines. An anticyclone probably covers Japan and the depression remains central in the vicinity of Hainan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.60 inches. Total since January 1st, 54.46 inches against an average of 49.75 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 27, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Vostock	6a					
Nemuro	5a					
Hakodate						
Kobe						
Kyoto						
Nagasaki						
Kagima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Bonin Is.						
Yokohama	6a	30.03	71	95	s	1bf
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kiukiang						
Shanghai		29.91	75	98	etc	2b
Canton		29.93	75	100	se	2b
Guangzhou		29.78	80	91	nse	2b
Amoy		29.73	77	92	se	10
Swatow		29.69	77	95	se	10
Taihou	5a	29.74	73			0
Taiwan		29.71	75			20
Koehun		29.71	75			0
Yokohama		29.71	75			0
Canton	6a	29.63	75	85	e	2or
Hankow		29.65	74	93	s	1od
Gap Rock		29.63				4or
Macao		29.60	75	98	se	4r
Wuchow						
Yokohama						
Hankow						
Phu Lien	7a	29.46	77	91	ssw	60
Tourane		29.58	81		sw	20
C. St. J.		29.75	75		nw	20
Apurri						
Dagupan		29.74	75	95		00
Manila		29.71	77	92	sw	20
Legaspi						
Tacloban		29.73	79	93	sw	40
Batavia						
Surabaya		29.86	75			00
Guam	4.20	29.86	75			2b
Laduan	6	29.78	80	91	se	2b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 27, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, a blue sky, detached cloud, a drizzling rain, a fog, a gloomy, a haze, a lightning, a overcast, a passing showers, a squally, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.62	29.65	29.65
Temperature	79	74	77
Humidity	91	93	95
Wind Direction	E.	S.	E.
" Force	2	1	2
Weather	od	cd	0
Rain	0.39	0.00	1.72
Highest temp. or Temperature	82	80	80
Lowest	74	75	77

H.K. Observatory, July 27, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd July to 29th July.

Day of the Month	High Water		Low Water	
	Hongkong	Mean Time.	Hongkong	Mean Time.
Mon. 27	h. 6	ft. 11.	h. 4	ft. 51.
Tues. 28	m. 11 7	6.8	m. 4 4	6.4
Wed. 29	m. 10 1/2	7.09	m. 3 57	6.57
Thurs. 30	m. 9 42	7.42	m. 3 51	6.51
Fri. 31	m. 8 54	8.54	m. 3 45	6.45
Sat. 1	m. 8 27	9.27	m. 3 39	6.39
Sun. 2	m. 7 59	10.59	m. 3 33	6.33
Mon. 3	m. 7 31	11.31	m. 3 27	6.27
Tues. 4	m. 7 3	12.3	m. 3 21	6.21
Wed. 5	m. 6 35	1.35	m. 3 15	6.15
Thurs. 6	m. 5 47	2.47	m. 3 9	6.9
Fri. 7	m. 5 18	3.18	m. 3 3	6.3
Sat. 8	m. 4 49	4.49	m. 2 57	5.57
Sun. 9	m. 4 20	5.20	m. 2 51	5.51
Mon. 10	m. 3 51	6.51	m. 2 45	5.45
Tues. 11	m. 3 22	7.22	m. 2 39	5.39
Wed. 12	m. 2 53	8.53	m. 2 33	5.33
Thurs. 13	m. 2 24	9.24	m. 2 27	5.27
Fri. 14	m. 1 55	10.55	m. 2 21	5.21
Sat. 15	m. 1 26	11.26	m. 2 15	5.15
Sun. 16	m. 1 57	12.57	m. 2 9	5.9
Mon. 17	m. 1 28	1.28	m. 2 3	5.3
Tues. 18	m. 1 59	2.59	m. 1 57	4.57
Wed. 19	m. 1 30	3.30	m. 1 51	4.51
Thurs. 20	m. 1 1	4.1	m. 1 45	4.45
Fri. 21	m. 12 42	5.42	m. 1 39	4.39
Sat. 22	m. 12 13	6.13	m. 1 33	4.33
Sun. 23	m. 11 44	7.44	m. 1 27	4.27
Mon. 24	m. 11 15	8.15	m. 1 21	4.21
Tues. 25	m. 10 46	9.46	m. 1 15	4.15
Wed. 26	m. 10 17	10.17	m. 1 9	4.9
Thurs. 27	m. 9 48	11.48	m. 1 3	4.3
Fri. 28	m. 9 19	12.19	m. 12 57	3.57
Sat. 29	m. 8 50	1.50	m. 12 51	3.51
Sun. 30	m. 8 21	2.21	m. 12 45	3.45
Mon. 31	m. 7 52	3.52	m. 12 39	3.39

in morning. & afternoon.